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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

## BRITAIN TO FORGO \$2,000,000,000 DEBT DUE HER BY ALLIES

Irrespective of Other Countries' Course She Will Sacrifice Much—Follows America's Example

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lord Balfour's war debts note is the main topic here, and attention is focused upon its pronouncement that "in no circumstances do we" (Great Britain) "propose to ask more from our debtors than is necessary to pay our creditors." This means that, irrespective of anything any other nation may do, irrespective of whether America abates or does not abate her claims upon Great Britain in any way whatever, Great Britain will write down the debts due to herself from the Allies by the stupendous sum of \$2,000,000,000. This great act of remission follows the memorable example set by the United States, which, it will be recalled, after the war was over freely gave up her share of the reparations due from Germany.

Great Britain nevertheless today heaves a sigh of relief. Hitherto her people have had an uneasy feeling that, grievous as was their own case after the long-drawn-out strain of the war, they were selfish in demanding relief at the expense of the Allies, in even worse condition than themselves. They have now righted themselves in this respect.

### England Wipes Out Debts

No French or Italian bourgeois, cramped by the fall of the franc or the lira, can longer complain that England is adding to their troubles for selfish reasons of her own. All that Great Britain has herself lent to her allies she has now forgiven. There remains only to be paid to her by these same allies the sum of \$2,000,000,000. On to the United States in satisfaction of allied indebtedness for which she has given her bond. That bond she will honor, and so far, but no further, will she require her allies in Europe to make good.

This creates an entirely new international situation. Representatives of France, Italy and Belgium will meet the British Cabinet here next Monday to discuss its import. It is a situation in which Great Britain feels her hands are clean. She has canceled all the debts she had hitherto hoped to collect for herself from her allies. She remains, it is true, their creditor in Europe, but only to the extent of the war-damaged areas of France, Italy and Belgium, to which she herself has lent to reconstruct. The hopes of any general European cancellation of war indebtedness (subject even to American mortgage) are therefore faint. At least, however, Great Britain no longer blocks the way in this direction. At least a move has been made which makes such a consummation less impossible.

### Cancellation of War Debts

Apart from the American position, however, it is highly doubtful whether France, Italy and the other Allied European nations will be able to see their way to anything of the kind, owing to the vast areas of war-damaged territory which they have to reconstruct. The hopes of any general European cancellation of war indebtedness (subject even to American mortgage) are therefore faint. At least, however, Great Britain no longer blocks the way in this direction. At least a move has been made which makes such a consummation less impossible.

All this, however, does not blink the fact that British action is being violently criticized. France sees in Lord Balfour's note, the end to her own hopes of being forgiven unconditionally what she owes Great Britain. It is represented as an unworthy endeavor to throw the responsibility upon the United States—to relieve the British conscience at the cost of the conscience of another. It is stigmatized as a vicarious sacrifice, as the writing off of debts Great Britain cannot collect from others, in the hope that the debts that can be collected from herself may be forgiven.

### Comparison of Indebtedness

All this may be true, in so far as in this world unworthy motives can generally be found intermingled with worthy ones. It does not take cognizance of the fact, however, that the

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## Shipbuilding Dispute Before Hague Court

By The Associated Press

THE HAGUE, Aug. 3.—GEORGE SUTHERLAND, chief counsel for the United States in the shipbuilding dispute between the American and Norwegian governments, told the Permanent Court of Arbitration that the United States did not suspend or cancel any contracts for vessels in construction which were seized by America. These contracts came to an end of themselves, he continued, because circumstances arose which made their performance, according to the stipulated obligations, impossible. Walter L. Fisher of Chicago, counsel for Norway, said in reply that there was no intention now of claiming compensation equal to the profits that might have been made had the vessels, when completed, been operated by the Norwegian parties interested. The latter, he declared, only claimed the actual market value of the seized ships.

## THREAT IN FRANCE TO MAKE RHINELAND INDEPENDENT STATE

Parliamentary Scheme of Penalties Would Completely Separate Region From Germany

PARIS, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Separation of the Rhineland from Germany, with its own Parliament and government and a separate financial régime supervised by the Allies, is a part of the scheme of penalties presented to Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, as representative of the opinion of the French Parliament, and which he is known to have taken under consideration.

The scheme, which would be put into effect upon the definite refusal of the German Government to fulfill the agreement for payment of private debts owing to French citizens by Germans since before the war, also involves the expulsion of all the Prussian functionaries from the Rhineland, the officials to be replaced by natives. Other provisions include an extension in the powers of the Allied Rhineland Commission and measures of economic pressure upon the principal German industries amenable to the action of the commission, such as the aniline dye industry, the iron industry of Hugo Stinnes, August Thyssen, the Krupp and Franz Haniel, and others which are more or less dependent upon the occupying forces for the freedom of transit of raw materials in the region of Düsseldorf, Duisburg, and Ruhrort.

## Bavaria's Defiance Further Complicates Germany's Plight

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The French note, in which in answer to the German note sent on Tuesday M. Poincaré threatens Germany with "sanctions" unless she agrees by Aug. 5 to continue as before the payments of \$2,000,000,000 as compensation for the damaged or confiscated property, has created great consternation in government circles. The comment of the newspapers is couched in excited language.

"Poincaré's note," declares the Post, "is hard to reconcile with the normal viewpoint. The threatened penalties represent blackmail of the worst kind and will only result in still further accentuating the catastrophe of German exchange. That must clearly be the intention of fanatics who, notwithstanding all last year's lessons, seek benefit for France in a ruined Germany." Other newspapers wonder whether at the last minute allied intervention will prevent occupation of the Ruhr by France. "We must wait and see whether the public opinion of the world and not the least that of France will refuse to follow M. Poincaré."

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## TREATY OF TRIANON, SOLVING PROBLEM, CREATES ANOTHER

Mr. Gibbons Says Irredentist Difficulty Was Made Worse and Not Helped at All

This is the thirtieth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the situation in Asia Minor and Europe. In this article Mr. Gibbons, writing from Szabadka, which was taken from Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon, tells of some of the problems which that treaty created.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.

SZABADKA, Serbia, June 11.—This famous city, better known to the Western world by the name of Maribor, and not known at all under its new name of Subotica, or Subotitz, was taken from Hungary by the Treaty of Trianon because the new state of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes needed the railway that passed through it. And yet it is a distinctly Hungarian city in the midst of an overwhelmingly Hungarian agricultural region, and is the junction point for Szeged, the second city of Hungary. Szabadka is a larger city than Belgrade, and is, therefore, the first city in population of Yugoslavia. It is better paved and lighted, and much better supplied with water than Belgrade, and has a town hall that is one of the most remarkable in eastern Europe. Before the World War it was on the main railway line of southern eastern Europe. Now it is the frontier city of Serbia (the term Yugoslavia has not yet been accepted by the Serbs) on a branch railway line leading from Belgrade to Budapest. The main line now goes by way of Semlin, Brod and Agram to Venice and western Europe.

I have made a stop here on my way from Belgrade to Budapest in order that I might get some idea of the way the work of the Paris Conference is affecting the cultural and economic life of this part of the world. I have made a special point of coming to Szabadka, one of the cities taken from Hungary, before hearing the criticisms of Budapest upon the Treaty of Trianon, as I do not want my conclusions to be influenced by Part I. I may hear in the Hungarian capital. Up to the present moment I have talked with no Hungarians since the end of the World War. But, in common with all students of Austro-Hungarian and Balkan history, I have had profound misgivings about the effect upon European civilization of the Treaty of Trianon, especially in its territorial provisions. The attribution of Szabadka to Serbia, simply because its railway was thought necessary to the victors, was one of the most glaring defects of a treaty that has drawn new frontiers to perpetuate the old cause of war—irredentism.

### Event Distinctly Balkan

Belgrade was cleaned up for the royal wedding, and the Serbs deserve great credit for the way in which they made their little capital attractive and animated. There was a palace ready, fit for any queen, and the people showed an enthusiasm that was certainly genuine. But one could not help feeling that the event was distinctly Balkan, in its setting, its management, its size. It was ante-bellum Rumania and ante-bellum Serbia, and in no sense bore the stamp of an event representing the sense of an event representing the sense of the power of Greater Rumania and Yugoslavia. To one who knows Lubiana (Ljubljana), chief city of the Slovenes, and Zagreb (Agram), capital of Croatia, Belgrade does not seem to have been considered the capital of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. And when you come to Szabadka, make the round of its gay cafés with their delightful music, and then drive around the town the next day over well-paved streets lined with houses that are almost invariably spick and span, you feel that Belgrade doesn't rate being over Szabadka. Is not the tail trying to wag the dog?

This is written from the standpoint of friendship and sympathy with the Serbians, whose sterling qualities I have seen tested. They are a people of great promise, and will probably be able in time to work out a form of government that will make co-operation of Slovenes, Croats, Dalmates, Bosniaks, Montenegrins and Herzegovinians possible in the creation of a common national life. But this will hardly come if the Serbs insist on considering themselves as the leading or dominant elements in Yugoslavia. For the South Slavs who were formerly under Hapsburg rule have a cultural background and a political experience that the Serbs lack. They did not suffer the yoke of the Turks through several centuries, and do not have to overcome the handicap of all the Balkan peoples whom the Turk stamped more or less in his own image. Western ideals of civilization and the cultural stimulus of the Roman Catholic Church—as opposed to eastern ideals and the lack of stimulus of a united Orthodox Church—have naturally made the South Slavs of former Hungarian or Austrian nationality a different people from those of Serbia proper.

### Hungarians and Turks

And this is more so when it is a question of Hungarians. We cannot draw any analogy between the Hungarians and Turks as a dominant race; for the former were the cultural equals, if not superiors, of their subject races, while the Turks never tried to evolve a distinctive culture of political system, and gave their subject races neither material prosperity or political education.

It was a risky enough experiment

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W. T. McCray

Governor of Indiana, Whose Action Probably Will Succeed in Supplying Fuel to Meet the State Requirements. He Also Proposed Combined Action by the Chief Executives of Several Coal States

## GOVERNOR OF INDIANA ACTS TO INSURE COAL FOR STATE

Seizes Mines and Employs Miners Under Protection of Militia, Then Turns Attention to Other Commonwealths

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 3 (Special).—Indiana appears to be the magnet attracting nationwide attention today in the coal strike situation. The strength of the magnet easily is W. T. McCray, Governor of the State, who realized early that strenuous and immediate action was necessary in order to avert a scarcity of coal during the coming winter and, realizing, proceeded to act.

Governor McCray was one of the first of the governors of 27 coal producing states to respond to the urgent appeal of the President for states co-operation in handling the coal situation. He pledged his support as Governor, also the support of the State. Now was this pledge mere idle words. Governor McCray decided that the best method to avoid a scarcity of coal was by mining coal and, working on this hypothesis he discovered that the necessary aid to mining was sufficient men to return to work to insure a supply of coal to care for the public utilities, state institutions and private needs of the State of Indiana.

Not meeting with the response from the mine union officials that he believed was the best interest of the welfare of the Commonwealth the Governor sought other ways and means of accomplishing his objective. Sufficient miners loyal to their fellow man were found to go down into the earth and dig the fuel that is such a necessity in the every day life of the nation. Having in mind the occurrence at Herrin, Ill., a few short weeks ago, when mining operations were so seriously interrupted, Governor McCray ordered out a portion of the State militia to protect the miners who were willing to mine.

Yesterday, Governor McCray declared martial law in eight square miles of Posey Township, Clay County, where is located the Roland-Powers Company, in the hands of a federal receiver.

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## PROHIBITION PARTY WILL KEEP UP FIGHT IN COMING ELECTION

Ticket Will Be Put in Field in New York and Active Campaign Waged for Aspirants Who Support Enforcement

CANDIDATES OF OLDER PARTIES  
TO BE NAMED WHERE POSSIBLE

Wet Advocate Likely to Seek Important Political Office—Senator Calder Remains Silent on Issue Despite Former Beer and Light Wine Stand

In an effort to arouse right-thinking citizens from a false sense of security in regard to prohibition, The Christian Science Monitor is printing a series of articles which reveal that the liquor interests have organized and are conducting a well-planned campaign to modify the Volstead Act and repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The procedure to be followed includes: 1. Maintenance of a force of lobbyists. 2. Steady propaganda through the press to the effect that the Volstead law is breaking down and that prohibition is a failure. 3. Careful selection of candidates for public offices with the intent of obtaining a working force made up from all parties and hostile to prohibition and aiming at control of the next House of Representatives in Washington. 4. An effort to bring political pressure to bear on amenable officeholders of whatever rank to the end that the interests of liquor may be served.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—A ticket which will preserve the machinery of the Prohibition Party and yet offer no opposition to the dry candidates of the two major political parties will be put into the field in every congressional district throughout the country, according to the plan made at the last national legislative conference of the dries. In New York the plan will be extended to cover an entire state ticket for the November elections.

The State Prohibition Party is planning to put a ticket into the field and to campaign actively for its candidates. But it will be a curious ticket, for at its head there may be the present Republican Governor of the State; interspersed down the list will be both Democrats and Republicans and the only out-and-out Prohibition Party candidates will be for those offices where wets have been nominated by both the major political parties.

Heavy Vote Last Year  
In this way the Prohibition Party hopes to throw its strength in the most efficacious manner to the dry side and to protect its own machinery and its own place on the ballot in future elections.

### Receiver May Be

FINAL SOLUTION

OF RAIL STRIKE

Drastic Action Proposed Unless Roads Are Operated and Mails Transported

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Government is prepared to ask for receiverships for the railroads if it becomes necessary to keep them functioning. It is regarded as improbable that such a drastic measure will have to be resorted to and officials are unwilling to be quoted as saying that it might be put into effect. However, all plans are made and authority is assured for backing up the President in the declaration that he made at the beginning of the strike that the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board must be respected and that the railroads of the country must be kept in operation.

The plan submitted to both sides which included the seniority plank which the executives refused to accept was thought for the time to bring matters to a deadlock but the Administration has something in reserve, the receivership alternative.

The fact that the railroads have a contract with the governments for carrying the mails gives the government

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## SOCIALIST GENERAL STRIKE COMPLETE FAILURE IN ITALY

Fascisti Demand Free Hand to Deal With Situation—Threaten to Take Complete Control of Country

By Special Cable

ROME, Aug. 3.—Despite the fact that the general strike has been a complete failure in most parts of the country the situation last night was even graver than two days ago, for the time has expired which the Fascist fixed in its ultimatum to the Government to restore order. The Fascist has issued a new declaration that it will take complete control of the country unless the strike ends at midnight, and the secret strike committee has just issued a reply that the strike will continue.

The Parliamentary Socialists have voted for the calling off of the strike, but this is against the views of the extremists. It is uncertain what steps the Fascist will now take, but after the midnight meeting it is expected that they will attack the Labor Party in the Chamber of Deputies.

It is stated that they will endeavor to occupy the Chamber of Deputies and the government offices unless Luigi Facta gives them a free hand to deal with the strikers in their own way. Casualties are reported at Leghorn, Ancona and 10,000 Fascist are marching on the latter city, where grave fighting is feared. A revolver was fired at the motor car of the Mayor of Rome, fortunately without injuring him. It is reported that there are thousands more Fascist ready on the outskirts of Rome, fully armed. In Rome the street cars are driven by Fascist almost always open, and there have been no disorders.

The Fascist are ready to invade most cities if necessary. Owing to the gravity of the situation, the parliamentary parties which overthrew

Luigi Facta have now withdrawn their opposition. King Emmanuel approved the new Facta Cabinet at midday yesterday. When the Chamber meets in November it is hoped that the hatreds will have calmed down.

The only notable change in the ministry is Senator Taddéi, the prefect who played an important part when the Socialists occupied the factories two years ago. He becomes Minister of Interior.

The only other new ministers are Marquis Soleri, Signor Luciani, Signor Paratore, and Signor Alessio. Signor Paratore is a follower of Signor Nitti. Incendiary Socialism is completely defeated owing to its inability to organize disciplined resistance to the Fascist's disciplined attack.

### Fascisti Thank Socialists

ROME, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The failure of the general strike was unprecedented in the history of the Italian Proletariat, says the Giornale d'Italia. The newspaper attributes the failure to the want of any practical reason for a strike, and says the movement was intended only to serve the political and parliamentary ambitions of a Socialist group anxious to gain power.

The leaders of the Fascist, the extreme national organization which opposed the strike from the start, today published a bulletin saying: "The Fascist thank the organizers of the strike for giving them an opportunity to demonstrate the strength of the Fascist."

Signor Facta has issued an appeal for maintenance of order

Therefore the prohibitionists will make a strike campaign to secure votes for their ticket, especially for their gubernatorial nominees. John McKee of Brooklyn has been elected the new state chairman of the party and a campaign is now being mapped out.

### Possible Wet Candidate

A possible wet candidate for member of Congress appears in Francis P. Bent, director of investigations, Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York.

That Mr. Bent is avowedly in favor of a modified Volstead law to permit of the manufacture, sale and consumption of light wines and beer is evidenced both by his public utterances on the subject and by his admission to The Christian Science Monitor. Through the same channels he is known to oppose the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Significantly active in Brooklyn politics during the past 20 years, Mr. Bent has been four times elected to the New York City Board of Aldermen. Although a Democrat he has been sent to City Hall from a Republican district. He has served as vice-chairman of the aldermanic body, at times allied the office of acting president of the board, and has functioned as acting Mayor of New York.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Restaurant Owners' Association, Mr. Bent was a speaker. The Restaurant, a weekly publication devoted to New York restaurant interests, reported the Board of Estimate and Apportionment official as making "a scathing denunciation, which was loudly applauded, of the manner in



which the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act were put after. It showed the power of organization, as the reformers represented only a small minority, but were successful because they were well organized, and their opponents were not."

#### Unalterably Opposes Law

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Bent said:

"I spoke as a private citizen at the meeting of the Brooklyn Restaurant Owner's Association, not as an official of the New York municipal government. Consequently my remarks against the prohibition laws were not intended to express the sentiments of the Administration."

"My name has been suggested as a candidate for Congressman at the coming fall election, but I am not seeking office. Whoever the Democratic candidate from the Third Congressional District may happen to be, will receive my full support. I belong to the Regular Democratic Organization of Kings County, which is in complete sympathy with Tammany Hall in Manhattan."

"As to my views on prohibition, I will say that as a Jacksonian Democrat I am unalterably opposed to the laws in their present form. If elected to Congress I would make every effort to assist the people to secure light wines and beer."

"I am not in any way allied with either the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, or any other wet organization. The saloon as it was formerly operated was a nuisance, and I am glad to see it pass out of existence. But the Volstead law as it is applied, I believe, a great tendency to lessen the liberties of the American people."

"It is the Volstead law that I would do all in my power to modify in favor of light wines and beer for the people."

"The threadbare 'individual liberty' curtailment argument, and the expressed satisfaction at the passing of the saloon, and the way into Mr. Bent's defensive. He uses no subterfuge to conceal his opposition to the prohibition laws in general. Continuing, he said: 'The Third Congressional District of New York includes the old Williamsburg and Greenpoint sections, and the cosmopolitan complexion of my district is shown in descendants of Irish, German, Dutch, Italian, and English. During the last decade, parts of Williamsburg have experienced a large influx of Hebrews and Czechoslovakians.'

**Foreign District Represented**

"Now I will venture to assert that 80 per cent of the estimated 200,000 people in the Third Congressional District of New York do not favor the operation of the Volstead Act. And it is my belief that 80 per cent would vote against the Eighteenth Amendment today if given the chance. If elected to Congress I would do my part to help those people get what they want."

Although professing no attempt to seek office, Mr. Bent, by his manner of referring to the subject, leads one to conclude that his name may figure when the Democratic convention names the candidates for congressmen."

About one-tenth of the representatives to Congress go from New York State, which has 42 of the total 435 members in the House. Naturally the wets of the Empire State are bending their energy to elect their choice, because a majority in their favor at Washington would be sufficient to block effectively any move attempted by dry supporters to aid, by financial appropriations, the functioning of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law."

A prohibition referendum is not, judging from the moves of the wets, what the latter are seeking. It is the unbroken control of Congress they are after, and no stone is going to be left unturned in the accomplishment of that object."

#### Mr. Calder Is Discreet

In this connection it is asked why William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, does not publicly announce his position in regard to prohibition. Some of his friends are trying to answer this for him. Frederick W. Rowe of Brooklyn, former congressman and personal friend, who is supporting him in the race for re-nomination, said it "would be inexpedient just now for him to indicate his stand."

It was explained that Mr. Calder voted against national prohibition. He finally decided against the soldier bonus. Prior to this he favored a tax on 2.75 beer as a means of paying the bonus. He believes, it was explained, it will be better for him if he does not come right out and say he is against prohibition."

One very close to the Republican Party here presented these facts: "Mr. Calder is known regularly as a 'wet,' but as the Republican Party platform this year will probably not have either a wet or dry plank but one of 'law enforcement,' the Senate will just follow along, regardless of his personal position concerning prohibition."

In Brooklyn, Mr. Calder's home Borough, there is some opposition in political circles to his renomination, and it is not entirely unlikely that some one else will get the nomination, it is believed here."

#### Association Ignores Issue

When the Citizens Union plasters New York this fall with its comments on candidates, that they are "useful," or that they have been "inconspicuous" in previous offices, or that there is "no choice" between them, the most important of all issues, that of prohibition, will be left out of consideration entirely."

Unlike the New York City League

of Women Voters, which will include definite, straightforward questions on the prohibition issue in its questionnaire addressed to candidates, the Citizens Union will carefully avoid mentioning the wet and dry campaign in its list of questions. And yet Walter Arndt, secretary of the Citizens' Union, has characterized the record of candidates which the organization compiles from the answers to its questionnaire every fall as "the most complete published anywhere in the United States."

#### No Questions Asked

Mr. Arndt also says that the fight of the union for good government will center this fall in "the attempt to increase the efficiency of the New York City legislative delegation at Albany." An entire new slate of senators and assemblymen is to be elected this fall, but the Citizens Union will not question any candidate as to his attitude on the prohibition issue.

The explanation offered by Mr. Arndt for this decision of the union is that the organization "leaves entirely alone the questions of national government and only considers state questions where there is a reflex action on the city." He expressed himself as believing that the only way prohibition presents itself as a city issue is that the law now on the statute books should be enforced."

#### Wet Chicago Congressman Wants Liquor on Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—If future developments make it necessary, I will introduce a resolution in Congress legalizing the sale of liquor on American ships outside the three-mile limit," Fred A. Britten (R.), Representative from Illinois, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I intend to do everything in my power to retain liquor on American ships."

"My impression is that the Attorney-General of the United States will hold that legislation up to the present time does not prohibit liquor on American vessels at sea, and that the Supreme Court will sustain him, and I hope it will."

"But if my ideas are in error I plan to bring the matter up in Congress, in the interest of American ships, of the American flag, and of the traveling public, which evidently knows what it wants. I hope that I shall there be sustained in giving the people what they want in an innocent, delightful and recreational way."

The most numerous part of Chicago's heavy German-American population lies in Mr. Britten's North Side district. There incidentally is located the headquarters of the German-American Citizens' League of America, designed to become the great national organization of German-Americans, which indorses beer and wine and plans to question Congressional candidates on this issue in communities where the German-Americans are strong. In his opposition to prohibition, Mr. Britten undoubtedly represents the views of a number of his constituents, as he did in 1917 when he voted against war with Germany.

"The silly efforts of the prohibition-basseurs to ruin the American business," Mr. Britten continued. "There is no poverty aboard ship and liquor bought there does not impoverish anyone. There is no drunkenness and no hilarity. The bars close at 11 p. m. and no stimulants are to be had before noon."

Our competitors in England, Germany, and France are conveying to the traveling public the false impression that our ships are dry, that they are not lively, that music and dancing do not prevail, that the voyages are dull and dry and that no good time is to be had on them to vary the monotony of the journey. They are steering our business away and they are working a severe financial hardship on American shipping."

On prohibition in general, Mr. Britten said he was for beer and light wine and against whisky. "I have been consistently wet," he said.

Asked if he intended to aid the effort to modify prohibition at the next Congress, Mr. Britten replied, "I shall do everything in my power to promote the enactment of legislation so that the people can have beer and wine."

#### New Jersey Club Women to Assail Lawlessness

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2 (Special).—A campaign against lawlessness will be launched by 40,000 clubwomen in New Jersey this fall, as the delegates of the various organizations gather at the convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. The call has been issued by Mrs. Arthur B. Proal of Nutley. Defiance of the Constitution has become so general, especially as it is exhibited toward the Eighteenth Amendment, that loyalty demands active war against lawlessness, Mrs. Proal insists. She said:

"The call is coming from all parts of the state for our federation to take some action or express itself in regard to the unprecedented lawlessness which has broken out in open defiance of our Constitution. The reaction is felt in every section of the state. Beautiful towns formerly proud of their records are in the grip of a new law which went into effect yesterday. Up to the present time the sale of commodities by 'bushel weight' was permitted, and the legal weight of a bushel was fixed for more than 40 different fruits and vegetables, the standard varying from eight pounds for a bushel of parsley to 70 pounds for a bushel of clover seed. The legislation was passed as a result of recommendation of a special investigating committee."

#### SCALES SUCCEED MEASURES

Scale of all fruits, vegetables and nuts by weight or by number will be the future commercial practice in Massachusetts under a new law which went into effect yesterday. Up to the present time the sale of commodities by "bushel weight" was permitted, and the legal weight of a bushel was fixed for more than 40 different fruits and vegetables, the standard varying from eight pounds for a bushel of parsley to 70 pounds for a bushel of clover seed. The legislation was passed as a result of recommendation of a special investigating committee."

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## BRITAIN TO FOREGO \$2,000,000,000 DEBT DUE HER BY ALLIES

(Continued from Page 1)

action which Great Britain has now taken reduces the per capita gold value of the French indebtedness to far below the gold value per capita of the indebtedness of the British taxpayer. If the condition of practical bankruptcy to which Germany has sunk renders Great Britain's offer of only secondary interest to that country at present, this cannot remain so permanently. The people of Germany are so industrious, so thrifty, so well organized, and so abundantly equipped, alike intellectually and in the matter of highly efficient manufacturing plant and rich mineral resources, that nothing can prevent their ultimate return to the place they have lost in the foremost line of international progress. Sooner or later, therefore, Great Britain is liable to find herself in the presence of competitors, to whom she conditionally offers to concede a handicap so large as to be liable to prove decisive against herself. She risks all this by her present action. She is entitled, therefore, to credit for a sacrifice which is real on behalf of European civilization."

#### British Bankers' Views

An official of an important British bank interviewed yesterday told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the most satisfactory feature of Lord Balfour's note was the reiteration that Great Britain intended to shoulder her obligations to America. He also welcomed the fact that the note was intended to consider allied debts and German reparations as a single interdependent problem, toward the solution of which the concrete offer was made "to abandon all further right in German reparations and all the claims of repayment by the Allies, provided this renunciation formed part of a general plan."

It would certainly be preferable if America participated in the discussion, but if she stayed out it would yet be possible for Great Britain to continue her present policy, and maintain an attitude of studied forgetfulness of debts due—anyhow till better times arrived—and he hoped the discussion would ensue. On these lines, even if America decided to remain aloof.

#### Stabilization of Exchanges

However, the problem confronting the world was really that of stabilizing exchanges, especially Germany's. Until exchange was stable, an international loan was an impossibility; and stability for German exchange was equally impossible until the reparations were scaled down to say \$2,000,000,000.

This problem concerned America equally with everyone else; moreover, if America held aloof, from whence was an international loan to come? An external loan could only be provided by an "exportable surplus," and no country except America possessed such a large enough scale. While, therefore, he approved the note, it was not one providing a solution to the problem, but only a real desire of the part of the British Government to face the actualities of the situation and to make sacrifices in order to right it."

#### French Mission to London

M. Poincaré, accompanied by the French Finance Minister, C. de Lasteyrie, Count Peretti de la Rocca, Director of Political Affairs, and a number of financial experts, will arrive here on Sunday night in connection with the next week's conference on reparations and war debts, according to official advices from Paris today. The Belgian delegation, composed of the Prime Minister, Mr. Theunis, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Jaspar, and other leading members of the cabinet, will arrive on Saturday night."

#### Mr. Lloyd George to Make Statement

Mr. Lloyd George, after having devoted considerable attention to the American criticisms of Lord Balfour's note on the war debts question, is understood to have concluded that there has been a serious misunderstanding of its purport.

It is stated that the impression which apparently is widespread in America that the British Government, through this note, indicated a desire that America should cancel the British debt is entirely wrong, and Mr. Lloyd George is expected to make his position clear in his speech in the House of Commons this afternoon."

#### London Newspaper Comment

On the Balfour Debts Note

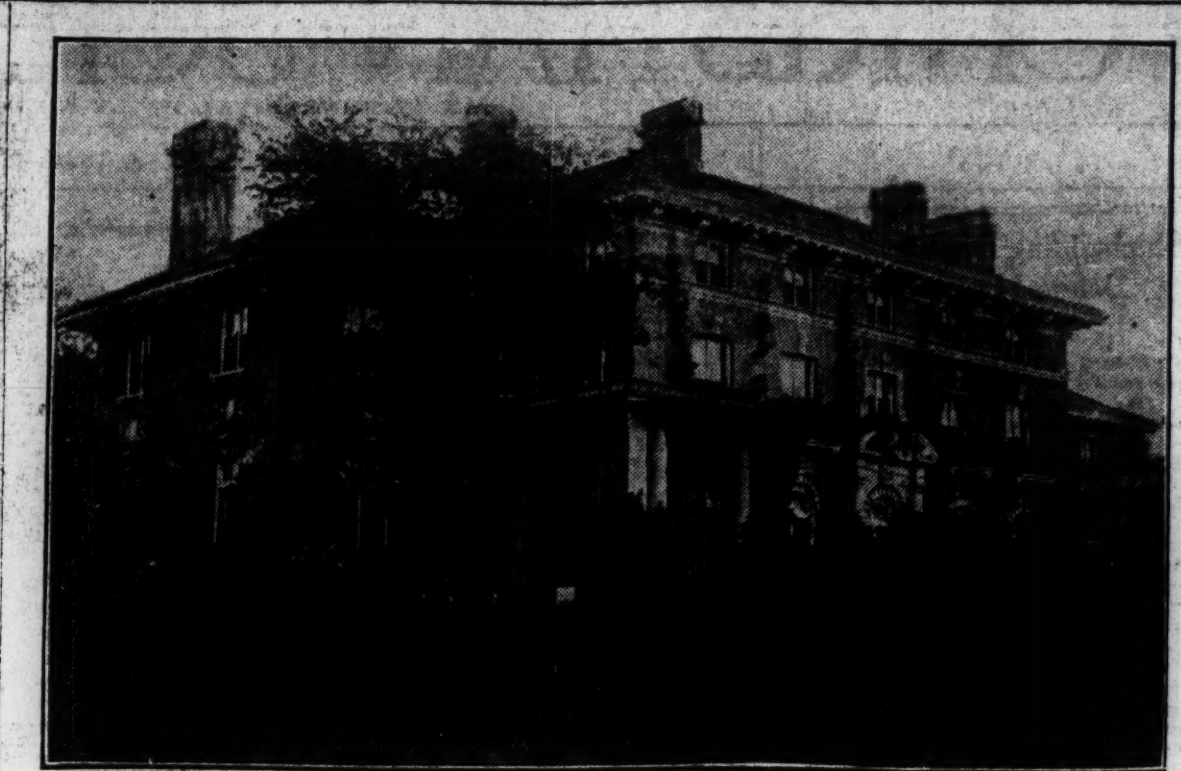
LONDON, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Writing of Lord Balfour's note, the Times says that the policy of the note must not be Great Britain's freedom of action, partly because it makes Britain practically a prisoner of what may well be the least informed section of opinion in the United States.

It adds: "If the note should, no matter how wrongly, be interpreted as implying a sort of slur upon the disinterestedness of the American people, and should the resentment thereof harden American feeling against us, we may find ourselves obliged to fund our debt under circumstances far less advantageous than those in which we might have funded it if we had spontaneously arranged to do so before making proposals to our European debtors."

The Government Daily Chronicle likens the note to an offer by an individual to contribute four fifths to some object of public utility if others contributed the remaining one-fifth. "We believe the Americans will some day see the note in this true light," the newspaper adds, "and we are content to wait and meantime continue paying our debts like honest men."

#### Says Note Is "Blunder"

The Daily Telegraph, quoting Senator McCumber's statement that the United States never will consent to cancellation of the war debt, deprecates "allowing ourselves to be stung or influenced by such brusque language," and does not believe, "even though this is the authentic voice of the Senate's Finance Committee, that



"Avalon," Leased by Andrew W. Mellon for Summer Residence  
Estate of Frederick Ayer, at Pride's Crossing, Mass., Is One of the Show Places on the North Shore. President Harding Is Expected to Visit Treasury Head There.

it is the final view thereon." It adds: "The United States Government will eventually act when America feels the reactions of the European position."

The Morning Post, repeating its opinion that the note is a blunder says: "Under the circumstances even Mr. Lloyd George cannot protest if France installs herself in the Ruhr. We cannot pay America because France won't pay; France cannot pay; because Germany won't pay; it is therefore time for France to act. Foch can now polish his sword with a clean conscience."

The note will be debated in the House of Commons today in connection with the discussion of reparations already arranged. Henry Asquith will lead the opposition to the Government's action."

#### Proposed Action by France to Punish Germany Is of a Retaliatory Character

By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Curious and contradictory effects are being produced by the Balfour note. In some authoritative quarters it is considered that even at the last moment the London meeting may be abandoned. With such a restriction of subjects under discussion as is imposed by the Balfour note, little is left to decide but what moratorium shall be accorded Germany. In the meantime, M. Poincaré, doubtless for tactical reasons, is preparing to punish Germany instead of granting a moratorium in respect of private debts.

These punitive measures which may enter into force from Saturday next are of a progressive character. They consist in seizing German property of a private nature. It is in Alsace-Lorraine that this process would begin, but it is believed that the system would extend to the occupied Rhineland. Certainly such a step by M. Poincaré would make a settlement still more difficult. Indeed there is a general pessimistic feeling in view of this French attitude and in view of the British attitude on inter-allied debts.

#### Praise From Le Matin

On the other hand, certain French newspapers try to see in the Balfour note, the first stage of policy of an all-round cancellation, and therefore welcome it. Nothing is more surprising than to find it praised in such journals as the Matin, which often assume a semi-official character. It is difficult at the moment to explain the reason of this welcome, since the note upsets the plans which M. Poincaré had been preparing carefully for weeks. It is obvious that if England holds to the note, France cannot hope for any immediate compensation in the shape of debt cancellation, and without that M. Poincaré will be puzzled to find an excuse for fixing the German debt at the lower figure of 50,000,000,000 marks as suggested by Philippe Millet.

#### The Scheme which Mr. Millet Expounds

Today has already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, but in spite of its prominent place in the Petit Parisien today, it would seem that Mr. Millet is writing too late, after events have overthrown his plan.

On this point one must not, however, pronounce dogmatically. It is possible that M. Poincaré may yet see that it is better to state his own plan even though it is not practical politics at the moment. Of his reduction to 50,000,000,000 instead of 132,000,000,000 much will be heard hereafter. The bulk of the money would go to France.

#### Nations' Percentage

England would receive nothing, Belgium 10 per cent and Italy 1 per cent. As Germany pays the first 50,000,000,000, and as the inter-allied debts are abolished so will the German debt above 50,000,000,000 be abolished progressively.

The question now is whether M. Poincaré will officially make known his propositions after the British rebuttal, in the hopes that eventually they will be accepted by public opinion. But what is perhaps most important is the elaboration of French suggestion of financial control in Germany. It is argued that even with the reduction of the German debt, the figures will remain theoretical, unless there is a purification of German finances. Therefore France insists that there must be military reform. The fiduciary issue must be stopped. Customs duties may be demanded by way of payment to a committee of guarantees. France may ask a share in the great industrial concerns of Germany. Although there is nothing new in all this, it has perhaps some

significance that the proposals should be printed as the French plan in important organs. On the whole it is better not to attempt to prophesy until it is seen whether the Balfour note is the last word, and what is its effect on America."

#### TIBURON ISLAND TO BE EXPLORED

Party of Californians to Visit Abode of Savage Indians

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27 (Special Correspondence).—Headed by Carl H. Mayer, formerly of the Lyceum Fredericianum, of Cassel, Germany, a party of Los Angeles men soon will leave here to explore Tiburon Island, off the coast of Mexico. Tiburon is the only remaining unexplored region in North or Central America. It is reported that savage tribes of Indians inhabit it.

Others in the party will be Manuel Cannon, a Los Angeles business man and world traveler; John A. Ewins, manager of the Savoy Hotel here, and Raymond Cannon of Hollywood.

"We shall go into Mexico about Sept. 1, and then sail for Tiburon Island, which is in the Gulf of California," said Mr. Mayer. "Our expedition will be sponsored by the Mexican Government. We shall take with us between 40 and 50 men. During the last three centuries, more than 50 recorded attempts to subjugate the Seri, the island's inhabitants, have been made. Two San Francisco newspapers here who landed there three years ago never returned."

"So far as we can learn through the Smithsonian Institution, the interior of the island has never been explored. The Mexican Government never had to send troops there, because of the island's isolated situation."

#### CANADIAN CONCILIATION BOARD

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—The personnel of the Board of Conciliation which is to investigate the wage dispute between the Canadian railroads and their shopmen was completed today with the appointment of Alex Smith, Ottawa, as chairman. Isaac Pitblado, Winnipeg, is representing the companies, and James Simpson, Montreal, the employees.

#### LONG-DISTANCE SIGNALS HEARD

GRAHAMSTOWN, Cape Colony.—With a three-valve receiving set in the laboratory at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, near Berlin, and from Long Island, New York have been heard.

## UNITED STATES NOT TO ALTER POLICY ON ALLIED WAR DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

debts the United States, owing no one, would receive no compensation for relinquishing its foreign obligations.

#### Purpose of Note Obscure

The exact purpose of the British Government in sending its note, it was said at the Treasury, may not yet be apparent although suggestions were made that there may have been a desire to bring the question of cancellation to the front before the meeting of French and British premiers in London or to make plain an attitude by the British Government that if payments must be made by England, payments must be demanded in turn. England's willingness to lessen her share of German reparations, Treasury officials indicated, might be taken as revealing a desire to strengthen the British world trade position through enhancing German commercial opportunities.

A lessening of German reparations payments to France was regarded at the Treasury as somewhat in the light of a foregone conclusion, officials expressing the opinion that German reparations at present were "obviously

## TREASURY HEAD LEASES "AVALON"

Mr. Mellon to Spend Summer at Pride's Crossing Estate

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will take up his summer residence this month at "Avalon," the Ayer estate at Pride's Crossing, near Beverly, Mass., one of the most beautiful estates along the North Shore. During the month, President Harding is expected to pay Mr. Mellon a visit there.

"Avalon," once the property of Frederick Ayer, now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Keith Merrill, wife of Keith Merrill, United States Consul to Madrid, who has leased the estate to Mr. Mellon. The large house of 36 rooms, with spacious halls and stairways, finely paneled and with floors of inlaid tiles, was built in 1907 from plans by Parker & Thomas, Boston architects. On the site of the present house stood that of Royal Robbins, who at one time was connected with the Walham Watch Company. The grounds of the estate are narrow, being scarcely an acre in width, but they stretch in almost an unbroken strip of 17 acres of pine woods from the North Shore Drive to the sea. The house is of the Italian type of architecture of stucco ornamented here and there with bas-relief carvings, and the vermillion tile roof is in brilliant contrast to the deep green of the pines which surround it on three sides. The main structure of the house is three stories in height and is flanked on both sides by wings of two stories and columned porches, one enclosed in glass and the other open. The house faces the sea and is built almost out on the rocks. In the distance is Marblehead Neck and in a cove to the right of the house, a gently sloping sand beach.

Small portions of the estate have been laid out into gardens. At some distance from the house are greenhouses, stables, and garages. At present, the house is being prepared for occupancy. Chairs, tables, screens, lamps and other articles of furniture are scattered in confusion through the wide halls. A small corps of men are now at work screening, painting, and making the house habitable.

#### COLLAPSE IN MARKS AGAIN

LONDON, Aug. 3.—German marks were quoted at 4000 to the pound sterling, or approximately 920 to the dollar, a new low level. Austrian crowns were sold at 250,000 to the pound sterling, or about 56,300 to the dollar.

## THREAT IN FRANCE TO MAKE RHINELAND INDEPENDENT STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

caré along a path which means chaos for Europe," comments the Vossische Zeitung.

The gloom provoked by fear of isolated French action unfortunately is not followed by the news from Bavaria. It seems the Bavarian Government, under pressure of monarchist peasants, is disinclined to withdraw its opposition to the Central Government's recent defense of the republic legislation. Reports circulating of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's arrival in Munich to take command of the Bavarian forces against the central government, or of armed Bavarian peasants anxious to march on Berlin may, of course, be disregarded as fantastic, but the fact remains that the dispute between the Central Government and Bavaria, which shows no signs of speedily ending, is another complication in Germany's present unfortunate plight.

## INSURGENTS FALL BACK IN IRELAND

National Army Makes Progress in Drive Against Irregulars

DUBLIN, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Further progress for the Irish national army in its drive against the Irregulars in the South is reported in a message from Thurles today which says the town of Cashel has been captured by the Nationalists.

Military observers recently pointed out when Tipperary was taken that the fall of this town straightened out an awkward bend in the line of the National troops and was expected to enable the Free State forces to advance on Cashel, thus paving the way to a further advance on Clonmel, the Irregulars' stronghold, where Eamon de Valera is making his headquarters. Overnight reports were that the insurgents were in general falling back toward the south and southwest.

In Dublin isolated disorders are continuing. Last night three bombs were thrown at Red Cross cars. The cars were not seriously damaged, but three pedestrians were wounded. An ambulance in another quarter also was fired upon during the night.

#### Belfast Police Seize Papers

BELFAST, Aug. 3.—The Belfast police today seized all English and Dublin newspapers arriving here for examination, paying especial attention to the Dublin papers, one of which has been taken advantage of the Belfast printers' strike to flood the city with special editions. The seizure is believed to be due to the fact that the Dublin papers yesterday attacked Justice Andrews for ordering whippings in cases of Republicans found with weapons.

#### EMMA MINE TO REOPEN

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 3.—Reopening of the Emma mine, one of the zinc, silver and lead producing properties of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, was announced today. It is expected to be holding over by Monday. About 135 men will be employed on the property. This will make the fourteenth mine of the company to resume operation. It had been shut down since January, 1921.

#### SITE CHOSEN FOR BIG TELESCOPE

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 3.—Charles H. Frye, Seattle, capitalist, announced today his selection of Beacon Hill, in South Seattle, for the observatory which will house the biggest telescope in the world. The monster glass, 120 inches in diameter and weighing five tons, will be shipped to Seattle from Vancouver on a special barge, he added.

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## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## GERMAN "FLEECING" OF TOURIST IS CALLED ONLY A LURID TALE

Traveler Finds Instances of Profiteering but no General Tendency to Take Advantage of Visitors

By STANLEY HIGH  
BERLIN, July 26.—In these days of thriving post-war hates, to express the intention of traveling through Germany is to call down upon one countless dire warnings against the treatment which an American traveler may expect at the hands of the German people. When scarcely out of sight of the New York skyline, a friend who "before the war" had studied in Germany and had loved the German people, sought to dissuade me from attempting to venture beyond allied territory by drawing a most vivid picture of American hardships beyond the Rhine.

This picture was considerably enlarged and made more lurid as I traveled through England, France and Belgium. But to carry out one's intentions and cross the German border is to find that such warnings are, for the most part unnecessary and that the countless stories of German "tourist atrocities" are without foundation. I had read, for example, in press reports, that all foreigners crossing the border into Germany were held up casually for the sum of 1000 marks or more. This sum, it was said, which ostensibly served as a good behavior deposit with the Government, was, in reality, a head tax exacted to help the nation's bewildered leaders stem the avalanche of its sliding finances. Knowing a little of German efficiency I was somewhat amazed, therefore, at the breakdown of the customs service which allowed our party to slip across the line untaxed. In fact, quite contrary to our expectations, the examination by the German officials at the Belgo-German border was much like that of other customs officers to whose inspection I had been obliged to submit. It cost no more than the French or English, the Belgian or the Czech; there were no more forms to fill out, and it was as courteous and as superficial—as one could wish.

Based Mostly on Hearsay  
Later, I read more carefully the newspaper accounts of the particular hold-up and found that it was based almost entirely upon hearsay gathered amidst the flying rumors of some tourist office and made plausible by clever English. Although I made it a point to inquire of many American travelers, I found no one who actually had been made to pay 1000 marks—or any other sum save a regular duty at the border. And the longer one remains in Germany, the more evident does it become that most reports of this nature find their origin in some equally unfortunate source.

Of course, it is impossible to deny that in Germany one still meets with many—even most—of those irritating regulations which characterized the minute organization of the Prussian regime and which may be found in a similar degree, in over-organized Japan. The present government lacks much of the old order turn smoothly round, and the red tape, in consequence, is ground out more slowly and with more noise. But this fact should call for more patience from the traveler—patience and prayer that these added difficulties may reveal the uselessness of the machine itself.

In Berlin—and in every village in the land—registration must be made with the police immediately upon arrival and a small fee is charged every foreigner who remains more than 24 hours. In Bavaria—particularly in Munich where discontent with the national government has brought on these regulations are especially exacting. One's passport, for example, demands a special Bavarian visa.

Special Tax Is Collected  
In going to Oberammergau, which is three hours from Munich, tourists often find it necessary to spend the night in Munich, and if the visit extends longer than 24 hours, the ubiquitous Bavarian police see to it that a special tax of some several hundred marks is collected. Munich hotels and restaurants and shops have made adequate preparations for great throngs of Passion Play visitors and even with the mark at its present low level, living expenses there are hardly conducive to an extended visit.

To the credit of the community of Oberammergau, however, it must be said that it has been kept remarkably free from tourist profiteering. Tickets for the play, which include five meals and lodging for two nights at the home of some one of the players, cost less than \$5 and one is not obliged to pay out small dimes to meet a myriad of regulations which, in many places run up a bill that, for advertising purposes, originally looks reasonable enough. Even the shops in Oberammergau, where the opportunities for reaping harvest are unparalleled in Europe, have refused to take advantage of the situation and one leaves with deep-seated appreciation, not only of the play itself, but of the spirit and sincerity of a people who have sought so consistently to "play fair" with their guests.

Nor is it possible to deny that among many German people, there is a feeling of ill-concealed resentment against the great influx of gold-faunting Americans who, while the mark is at a fraction of its pre-war value and the buying power of the average German greatly reduced, live luxuriously at the best hotels, often far above their American standard, bemoan the slightest tendency of the mark to rise and are not always kindly or well-advised in their remarks upon the German situation in general.

Germans a Proud People  
But the Germans are an exceedingly proud people, and when one endeavors to stand in their position or, perhaps, transfer the financial condition of the country to America, it is less difficult to understand their point of view than to see how they could feel otherwise. It is not possible, immediately upon arriving in Germany, to become accustomed to handling money so nearly worthless as the mark. It was

something of a shock, for example, after we had secured a taxicab at the Friedrichstrasse station in Berlin to be informed of the fact that our fare would be that registered by the meter multiplied by 30. Had we hired a cab, the meter would have been multiplied by 15. Even at that, taxi cab fares are but a small part of what they are in America, and for short trips, it is no more expensive to go by automobile in Berlin than by street car in Boston. It is a poor custom we found, to make mental calculation of all bills in American money before paying them for, in a short time, the ridiculous cheapness of each individual item is more than offset by one's additional purchases. And it is possible, though not easy, to live as expensively in Berlin or Dresden or Leipzig as in the average American city.

A good meal at the best Berlin cafes costs no more than 40 or 50 cents, or 70 cents at the most. We tried, on one or two occasions, to run the total up to the limit but found that, humanly speaking, it was practically impossible to pay more than \$1 for a meal.

Hotel Prices Not Excessive  
We tried the same experiment with hotels. For one of the best double rooms in the finest hotel in Dresden, we paid 750 marks, less than \$2, and for a similar room at the Astoria Hotel in Leipzig, 900 marks. In spite of the latter bill, we found it difficult to complain since we knew that all about us were good hotels considerably less expensive.

In Berlin, the choicest seats at the operas were less than \$1, and the other theaters even less expensive. Street-car fares, which were raised during our stay in the city, were less than a ride, and the shops, where, doubtless, if any place, the greatest advantage was being taken of Americans, were so generally being bought out by foreigners as to meet, partially, at least, the stories of discriminatory prices. Even along Unter den Linden and in Friedrichstrasse, we were unable to find that the exorbitant prices were serving to drive away foreign customers to any great extent.

If one plans to stay in Germany more than a few days, it is possible, with but little difficulty to obtain accommodations in a German home with a class of people who were among the socially select before the war, but whose fortunes and positions both were lost in the revolution. American students in Berlin and other cities, are thus enabled to live much above the American student standard for \$300 or \$400 a year.

Students Are Benefited  
Students from all over the world especially from India, China and Japan, are flocking to Germany to take advantage of the favorable financial situation.

It is apparent in Europe this summer that not all of America's great gifts to the world are being lost. It is equally true, unfortunately, many of those who are least representative are most frequently heard speaking for the country. That one meets Germans—as one meets French and Belgians and Englishmen—who are equally unrepresentative and who seem ready to substantiate our preconceived prejudices against these nations is likewise true.

In their homes, however, when one can come into more friendly contact



First Steel Span Placed in Mammoth Vertical Lift Bridge That Will Span Piscataqua River Between Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery, Me.

with the German people, one finds that they still are courteous and kindly and still possess the traits which, before the war, made them beloved of those who knew them intimately. It is just as well to bear in mind, therefore, that most of the stories of German tourist atrocities are the result of to hasty generalization and are often the product of hotel-lobby speculation, rather than actual experience.

## AMERICAN-NORWEGIAN SHIPBUILDING DISPUTE BEFORE HAGUE COURT

THE HAGUE, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press).—George Sutherland, chief counsel for the United States in the shipbuilding dispute between the American and Norwegian Governments, told the Permanent Court of Arbitration, that the United States did not suspend or cancel any contracts for vessels in construction which were seized by America. These contracts came to an end of themselves, he continued, because circumstances arose which made their performance, according to the stipulated obligations, impossible.

Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, formerly Secretary of the Interior and counsel for Norway, said in reply that President Wilson in his message to Congress attested his gratitude for the contribution of foreign capital in marine construction in America. There was no intention now of claiming compensation, he said, equal to the profits that might have been made had the vessels, when completed, been operated by the Norwegian parties interested. The latter, he declared, only claimed the actual market value of the seized ships.

## MANY CONGRESSES WILL MEET DURING BRAZIL'S EXPOSITION

Rio de Janeiro to Be Scene of Numerous Gatherings in Connection With Centennial of Independence

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—There are to be numerous important international congresses held at Rio de Janeiro during September and October in connection with the centennial exposition. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and others representing the United States are sailing on Aug. 23 as official representatives of this Government at this celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Brazilian independence.

Official delegates have been named by the United States to several of the meetings and the American Historical Association, the American Geographical Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Red Cross and other national bodies are sending representatives. Some of these are already on their way to Brazil.

One of the significant gatherings will be that of the twentieth international Congress of Americanists, an organization in existence since 1875 and considered one of the most important of its kind in the world, its purpose being to study the original inhabitants of the Americas and their descendants.

Americanist Delegates  
Delegates from the United States to the Americanist Congress are Dr. Gilbert H. Grosvenor, National Geographic Society; Dr. Alex Hrdlicka, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. W. P. Wilson, Commercial Museum of Philadelphia; Dr. Marshall H. Saville, American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Walter Hough, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. H. J. Spinden, Peabody Museum of American Archaeology, Harvard University; Dr. Sylvanus Morley, Carnegie Institution of Washington; Dr. Mitchell Carroll, Archaeological Institute of America; Dr. I. J. Cox, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society; Dr. Peter Goldsmith, American Association of International Conciliation; Dr. William L. Bryant, Museum of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and Dr. Herman G. James, University of Texas.

Other international gatherings will be the second Congress of Economic Expansion and Commercial Educa-

tion; the Historical and Geographical Congress; the third Pan-American Congress of Child Welfare; the International Engineering Congress, and the International Cotton Congress, under the auspices of the National Society of Agriculture of Brazil.

Cotton Exchange Delegates  
International economic policies, foreign relations and commercial education are among the topics to be discussed at the Congress on Economic Expansion, to which the United States has named as official delegates, Dr. Isiah Bowman, American Geographical Society of New York; Dr. Emory R. Johnson, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. L. C. Marshall, University of Chicago; Dr. A. M. Soule, University of Georgia, and Dr. B. Youngblood, Agricultural and Mechanical College, Texas.

The leading cotton exchanges of New York and New Orleans probably will send delegates to the International Cotton Congress, which will meet Oct. 15 to 18. A representative of the department of agriculture and Dr. G. K. Tressler, also of this city, will attend.

Delegates to the Historical and Geographical Congress, which will meet September 7, the date of the opening of the centenary celebration, will include the following from this country: Edwin V. Morgan, American Ambassador to Brazil, representing Harvard University; Jesse Knight, Harvard; Leon B. Frey, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. I. J. Cox, Northwestern University; Dr. Herman G. James, University of Texas; Dr. N. Andrew Cleveland, University of Pittsburgh; the last four named also being members of the American Historical Association; John B. Stetson, Jr., and Charles Lyon Chandler, of Philadelphia, American Historical Association.

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## PROVIDENCE WINS PRESTIGE AS PORT

Pacific Lumber Ship's Arrival Brings Optimism—Rail Rates Will Aid Expansion

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 3 (Special).—Port development officials here, after years of effort to secure recognition of the advantages of this city for commerce, review their endeavors with satisfaction now that the largest cargo ship yet to dock here has come. The growing event in the campaign to turn to profit the port facilities was the arrival on July 30 of the steamship Liberator with Pacific coast lumber. The Liberator's master, Capt. J. H. MacKenzie, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there is really nothing lacking in the harbor; that, although he had never seen it before, he felt perfectly at ease about bringing in the big ship without the aid of a tug.

Milton H. Bronson, city engineer, transportation expert and advisor to the terminal development committee, said that while the H. S. Grove brought the first cargo of lumber here a month ago and "blazed the trail," the reception of a much larger ship so early in the new venture enhances the prestige of the port. Mr. Bronson said that between the arrival of the first ship and that of the second the city had been able to obtain advantageous freight rate concessions on not only lumber, but pig iron, which would be more profitable to shippers than at first anticipated.

Originally it was intended to ship lumber to this port from Seattle and other Washington ports for distribution by rail within a radius of 50 miles; now, Mr. Bronson explains, new freight rates make it possible to freight economically as far as 125 miles.

Simultaneously with the progress being made toward the employment of all the space along the 3000-foot municipal wharf is the improving prospects for business at the state pier, farther up the harbor, where wharage for lumber carriers has been engaged.

The adaptation of this port to the lumber trade is regarded by Mayor Joseph H. Gainer as an enterprise in which the city is a copartner. For four years Casner, Curran & Bulitt, Inc., wholesale coal dealers, have occupied a section of the seawall with cranes, bins, and power and equipment to handle thousands of tons daily. With lowered freight rates larger shipments of pig iron, brought from the Great Lakes in canal boats, are promised by the Breen Company, which for several years has been a tenant of the seawall.

The Texas Company's distributing station with oil tanks strewn over acres of adjacent land, the Mexican Petroleum Company's station close by with the stations of the Standard Oil Company and the Gulf Refining Company across the river, give the port the prestige of the largest oil receiving port in New England.

## APPALACHIAN CLUB ENCAMPED IN MAINE

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3.—The members of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston have arrived here and are now thoroughly settled in their camp at Echo Lake, on the border of Lafayette National Park, two miles from Southwest Harbor.

Through the efforts of George B. Dorr, superintendent of the park, who is much interested in the success of the camp, and also through the work

## TEACHERS DISCUSS VOCATIONAL WORK

Emphasize Its Practical Value as Part of School Program

How to make vocational education a practical part of the school program was discussed yesterday at Harvard University at the summer conference of the New England Vocational Guidance Association.

"We are not here to be converted," said Prof. Leonard V. Koos of the University of Minnesota, who delivered an address on "Vocational Training in Secondary Schools," "rather to learn how to work it out."

Dr. Koos recommended that the curriculum be altered to include vocational subjects in the early grades, for the guidance of children who leave school to go to work. Training in industrial arts he considered important, not as desultory tool work in wood and mechanical drawing, but as a study of occupations in their relation to society, "to contribute to the pupils' industrial intelligence and to ascertain latent ability."

Dr. Edward Rynearson described the system of vocational teaching carried on under his direction in the Pittsburgh, Pa., schools. Its most valuable feature, he said, is the personal relation between vocational counselors and children who apply for working certificates. In many cases the directors persuaded the children to remain in school; otherwise they keep in touch with them when they are at work to give help and advice, he added.

Prof. William M. Proctor of Leland Stanford Jr. University spoke in favor of intelligence tests to determine vocational aptitudes, and told of a test he had given to California school children.

## FORESTRY MEETINGS TO BE HELD AUG. 23-25

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 3.—Major Harrington Moore, acting secretary of the Maine Forestry Association, announces tentative plans for the summer meeting of the association, to be held here Aug. 23, 24 and 25, with the Knox Academy of Arts and Sciences. The meeting will be devoted primarily to field trips to different parts of Mt. Desert Island and all persons interested in forestry are invited.

"The Maine Forestry Association is a voluntary organization consisting of persons, whether residents of Maine or not, who are interested in the preservation and the perpetuation of Maine's magnificent forest resources," said Major Moore today.

"These are Maine's greatest natural assets, and contribute more than any other single factor to the industrial, agricultural and recreational development," he continued.

## DEDICATION SET FOR NOVEMBER 11

New Bridge Will Span the Piscataqua River

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 3 (Special).—Dedication of what is said to be the longest vertical bridge in the world, now being erected between Portsmouth and Kittery, Me., has been set for Nov. 11 of this year. The first of the 300-foot steel spans was recently floated more than a quarter of a mile down the Piscataqua River into position, and completion of the structure is rapidly advancing.

The difficult foundation work of the bridge was completed seven months in advance of the time allowed, the piers and abutments, which are set on bedrock 80 feet below the surface of bedrock 80 feet below the surface of the river, 6000 tons of sand and 12,000 tons of gravel. Three spans of 300 feet each and 10 spans of 30 feet, making a total of 1200 feet, will extend from the Portsmouth shore to Badger's Island. A highway of 460 feet across the island and a trestle of 544 feet across the back channel to the Kittery shore will complete the crossing.

The center span of the bridge will be of the vertical lift type, giving a maximum clearance of 150 feet, the draw being counterbalanced by two 1,000,000-pound weights.

## SHIPPING MEN DISCUSS LLOYD LINE CONTRACT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Albert D. Lasker, chairman, and his associates of the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation conferred today with representatives of the United States lines, concerning the tentative contract negotiated by W. J. Love, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet, with the North German Lloyd for handling Shipping Board vessels at German ports. The United States lines operate vessels in the German trade.

Detail of the contract have never been made public, but if ratified by the Shipping Board it will run for 10 years.

## SURVEY IS SOUGHT OF GERMAN FINANCE

Proposal Made at Institute of Politics That Neutral Experts Make Investigation

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 3 (Staff Correspondence).—A survey of the financial condition of Germany by a neutral body of fiscal experts, in the event Mr. Lloyd George and M. Poincaré fail to reach an agreement at their forthcoming conference, was proposed by Oscar T. Crosby, a former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, at the round-table conference on inter-allied debts at the Institute of Politics yesterday afternoon. The invitation to act might be extended to such a commission by the United States or by Germany herself, Mr. Crosby believed.

Mr. Crosby also mentioned the possibility of an internal loan in Germany, not subject to taxation, as one means of enabling her "to get on her financial feet" and begin making payments to the Allies.

These proposals were made during a discussion of a possible settlement of the inter-allied debt problem, essentially a continuation of the exchange of ideas at the round table conference on rehabilitation held in the forenoon, under the leadership of Paul M. Warburg, New York banker. Raymond Recourty, French lecturer at the institute, also took part in the discussion, restating the French point of view.

Mistake to Demand Interest  
Mr. Crosby expressed the opinion that the chief mistake now being made is that of demanding big interest charges. This, he said, made the situation hopeless. The Reparations Commission, he charged, is "gravely in error" in demanding from Germany an amount not based on a careful study of what Germany is able to pay, without selling her currency. The sum now exacted, he declared, is but a small part of the sum eventually to be collected, and the Germans should be kept solvent, he said, if only as a matter of business policy, that they might be able to make future payments.

Mr. Crosby maintained that German currency is at present the most important phase of the reparations problem; and he added that the German financiers are greatly disturbed over the situation. He said, in part: "Mr. Rathenau told me just before he left for Genoa, that Germany would have to sell currency in any event, to buy food for the people. He told me that if she did so, the time soon would come when no one would buy that currency, but he insisted that was all she could do now."

Complete Discardance Evident  
If Germany must sell currency to pay for food, the reparations problem is complete discardance between Berlin and Paris. If the Reparations Commission knew that Germany would have to sell currency, it should have told the world. It was guilty of a great dereliction.

We ought to be very patient with Europe. There is a great Socialistic group in Europe, except perhaps in England and France, which would be sorry to see overthrow existing institutions. Hence, I see great danger in holding debts as a club over Europe, and adopting the dictatorial tone of a rich creditor.

In proposing that the United States Government ask that a commission of experts examine the German financial situation, Mr. Crosby said he was shary in the idea of governmental action, and thought it would be difficult to bring about anything more definite on the part of the American Government. Any proposal, he said, which had to pass Congress might be subject to long delay.

WESLEYAN PRESIDENT ON LEAVE  
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 2.—Stephen Henry Olin, class of 1888, has been appointed acting president of Wesleyan University for one year by the executive committee of the board of trustees, it was announced last night. Dr. Olin is a son of Stephen Olin, former president of the university, and will serve during the absence of President William Arnold Shanklin, who has a year's leave. He has been a trustee of Wesleyan since 1880.

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## BRITISH POLICY IN INDIA SWINGS BACK

Pace of Democratization to Be Reduced—Disappointment to Educated Indians

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The practical difficulties a white race has to face when endeavoring to democratize a brown one are making their influence felt upon the British Government. Four years ago, under the inspiration of E. S. Montagu—a young enthusiastic Secretary of State of strong radical convictions—an attempt was begun to change the Government of India from a paternal into a democratic shape. That experiment is still proceeding, but Mr. Montagu is no longer in the British Cabinet and the unrest and disturbance which have marked the loosening of the rein of white control his policy connotes have affected British public opinion adversely.

Mr. Lloyd George, in the House of Commons last night, made a statement upon the subject which indicates a definite swing back in British policy. Referring to new democratic institutions, he said "It remains to be seen whether a system of that kind which the West has perfected for its own conditions is suitable for India."

**System Not a Failure**  
He pleads it would be "unfair to India to come to the conclusion that because of difficulties and drawbacks the system was a failure." He begged Indian leaders, however, "not to force a precipitate judgment in this country by their actions and attitude."

He referred especially to European services upon which the whole administration of India rested before Mr. Montagu's scheme was introduced. These services as quickly as possible, but Mr. Lloyd George now compares them to "the steel frame of the whole structure." Whatever might be built thereon, he said, "take out the steel frame and the whole fabric would collapse." This means that while the pace of democratization of India is to continue the pace is to be reduced.

**Inquiry Awaited**  
Indians have obtained control of important departments of the Administration and the elective element has been given a considerable voice, but Mr. Lloyd George disclaimed any intention of abolishing the British element. The British, he said, "have undertaken the responsibility of establishing law and good government to protect India's frontiers and people against internal and external foes. The British Empire means that all parts will continue to discharge that sacred trust."

All this is a great disappointment to educated Indians, who are unanimous in looking forward to obtaining complete ascendancy. The British Government, as now constituted, however, can only go as far as British public opinion will allow, and at present the feeling is undoubtedly abroad here that it is necessary to take stock of the situation and shore up the partially demolished structure of the white administration, while an inquiry is made as to whether the new walls of Indian democracy are strong enough to replace the old ones altogether.

**CABINET OF CHILE RESIGNS BECAUSE OF TACNA DISPUTE**  
SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The entire Chilean Cabinet resigned yesterday because of controversy over the recent protocol signed in Washington with Peru settling the Tacna-Arica controversy.

The main contention of those objecting to the protocol is that the Government did not consult the Senate before reaching the decision.

**MORSE STIPULATION IS REPUDIATED**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The stipulation made by Fletcher D. Morse, general assistant to the Attorney General, in Portland, Me., July 24, not to press the indictments in New York and Washington against Charles W. Morse, New York shipbuilder, his three sons and others until trial of the civil cases in Virginia, was repudiated today by United States Attorney Gordon before Justice Hoehling of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, at the habeas corpus hearing for the removal of Irwin A. Morse, one of the sons, to New York.

Mr. Gordon asked the Court to continue the hearing in the habeas corpus matter until Oct. 3. Counsel for young Morse made no objection and the Court granted the continuance.

**INCREASE OF BRITISH AIR FORCE DECIDED ON BY GOVERNMENT**

Announcement to Be Made in House of Commons—Admiral Sir Percy Scott Asks Question

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The statement by the Prime Minister of the government's air policy, if reliably reported will be the chief feature at tomorrow's sitting of the House of Commons which will end with the adjournment for the summer recess.

The Imperial Defence Committee met again yesterday and reached final decisions regarding the question of increasing the air force. There are considerable speculations but no authoritative information about the amount to be granted. The navy demands, it is reported, have been referred to a committee of the Cabinet.

## TURKEY PROTESTS AGAINST GREEK ACTION IN ANATOLIA

Sublime Porte Registers Opposition With Allies to Proclamation of Autonomy for Ionia

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The Sublime Porte has presented to the allied representatives here a formal protest against the Greek proclamation of autonomy for Ionia. The movement of Greek troops from Asia Minor to Rodosto, in Thrace, continues.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Greek declaration of autonomy for Ionia has an important bearing upon the question of safeguarding the threatened Christian minorities in this part of Turkey. The French are protesting in the interests of the Turks, but the British view appears to be that it is not contrary to the terms of the Sevres Treaty and that anything the Greeks are able to do in the direction of rendering this region independent of Kemalist oppression is to be welcomed.

The attitude of the Ankara Government is meanwhile stiffening. Reports from Constantinople show that

Mustapha Kemal Pasha refuses to fall in with the British proposals for a further conference to discuss peace terms so long as the Greek troops remain on Turkish soil.

The Kemalist military position on the Eski-Shehr front, where the Greek troops are still in occupation, is weak, but events elsewhere have been moving in Mustapha's favor. Enver Pasha, who so long threatened him from the direction of Turkestan, is in difficulties owing to the re-enforcement of the Red Army opposed to him. A Soviet mission is also said to have been dispatched to create a diversion upon the Syrian and Irak borders.

All this points to a revival of Soviet activities now that hopes of a foreign loan no longer exercise a restraining influence at Moscow. It points also to the consolidation of Ankara's understanding with the Soviets, which has dangerous possibilities having regard to the military strengthening of the latter consequent upon the Rapallo Treaty with Germany.

**EMERGENCY FLEET OFFICIALS RESIGN**  
Corporation Reorganized After Two Vice-Presidents Quit—Salary Cut May Be Cause

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, announced yesterday the resignation of Edward P. Farley and H. S. Kimball, vice-presidents of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the reorganization of the corporation with J. B. Smull, vice-president, as president, and W. J. Love, vice-president, as vice-president and general manager.

The resignations of Mr. Farley and Mr. Kimball, which carried also their resignation from the office of trustees of the fleet corporation, was said to have been filed for personal reasons, both men having expressed a desire to return to private business.

The notice of withdrawal of certain officers was filed some time ago, Mr. Lasker said, but on personal intervention of President Harding, they have agreed to remain until the fate of the ship subsidy bill, now pending in Congress, has been determined. Reports have been current that changes in the official personnel of the corporation were in prospect since enactment of legislation limiting the high salaries of positions of the organization to six at \$25,000 a year. Prior to this action four officials of the corporation each drew \$35,000 annually. The two vice-presidents will not be paid, Mr. Lasker said, but the two trustees will be taken respectively by Sidney Henry, Mr. Farley's assistant in charge of sales, and Col. J. W. McIntosh, who was Mr. Kimball's assistant in charge of finance.

A. F. Mack will continue as manager of the New York office and Joseph S. Sheedy will be acting president in Washington. Ralph Solitt, assistant to the chairman, was elected trustee of the fleet corporation to represent the chairman's office.

**CHICAGO STRIKE MAY BRING BUSSES**  
Mayor Installs First Vehicle as Complete Tie-Up Continues

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The first of "the people's ownership and 5-cent fare" buses was placed in operation yesterday by William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, as the complete tie-up of the city's electric transportation facilities through a strike of 25,000 street railway and elevated employees continued.

The Mayor declared that he had an option on a fleet of automobile trucks in New York and asked the corporation counsel for an opinion as to the legality of the city taking a \$30,000, 000 traction fund now in its hands to install a municipally-owned bus transportation system on the lines of those in New York, London and Paris.

Peace efforts were continued through the day, the strikers making offer to accept a 65 cent rate in pay if working conditions and the eight-hour day were continued in force for another year. The present rate of pay is 80 cents.

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## TREATY OF TRIANON SOLVING PROBLEM, CREATES ANOTHER

(Continued from Page 1)

to put all the South Slavs together in one state under the aegis of the Serbs. But the Treaty of Trianon, considering only how much might be taken from Hungary, stipulated frontiers that gave the former subjects of peoples large masses of hundreds of thousands of Hungarians in the country and in towns and cities in territory contiguous to what was left of Hungary. Thus one irredentist problem was solved by creating another one still more serious.

The reason for giving Szabadka, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, to Yugoslavia was its railway. The Serbs needed the railway for the strategic defense of their new frontiers and for communication between different parts of the new state and the ally, Rumania. The wishes of the population could not stand in the way of such a claim. But the frontier line is drawn just north of the city. And one wonders whether it entered into the thoughts of the treaty makers that the prosperity of this fine city depended upon its position as center of a great and thriving agricultural community. By the new frontier more than half of the region that made Szabadka a large and important market and railway town is deprived of means of communication and exchange with the center. For the frontier is rigidly shut, and a high tariff wall erected. No trading any more for the people of Szabadka with those of the country.

What will happen to the town? This question is being asked in many places. Szabadka is only one instance. Serbia won a big city—a bigger city than her own capital, and a more beautiful city. But what made the city has been destroyed.

## BIG OPIUM SEIZURE ON JAPANESE SHIP

Customs Official Finds Narcotics Worth \$46,780 Hidden Away

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 27 (Special Correspondence).—One of the most flagrant drug-law violations ever revealed on the Pacific Coast came to light yesterday, when Benjamin Schneider, customs inspector, discovered \$46,780 worth of opium hidden away in the ceiling of the main dining room of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner, Taiyo Maru. W. B. Hamilton, collector of customs, immediately notified the local representatives of the Japanese steamship company that clearance of the vessel would be withheld until \$46,780, the value of the drugs found, and the penalty imposed by law for narcotics discovered on board ship, had been paid or the alternative of furnishing a bond for \$93,560—twice the amount of the fine—had been complied with.

This is the third time discovery has been made of large quantities of opium on Japanese vessels operating in the trans-Pacific service, since the Jones-Miller Act became effective last May.

According to federal officials, the retailing of drugs, in violation of the anti-narcotic laws, in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and other central California points, is largely in the hands of Italians, Chinese and Americans, in the order named. According to the same authorities, the Japanese are the worst violators of the law in so far as drug smuggling is concerned, it being stated that at least 75 per cent of the illicit drugs reach this port through the activities of Japanese as individuals, or on board Japanese vessels.

## PRESIDENT TO NAME RESERVE BOARD HEAD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—President Harding may announce the new Federal Reserve Board appointments tomorrow, it was indicated today at the Treasury.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to discuss the question with President Harding at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. Mr. Mellon was understood to favor the reappointment of W. P. G. Harding of Birmingham, Ala., as governor of the board. J. R. Howard of Marshall City, Ia., president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was said in official circles to be under serious consideration as the new or "dirt farmer" representative.

## WILSON ASSASSIN'S APPEAL DISMISSED

LONDON, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The court of criminal appeal today heard and dismissed the appeals of Joseph O'Sullivan and Reginald Dunn, under sentence of extreme penalty for the assassination of Sir Henry Wilson, Field Marshal.

The appellants were not present at the hearing.

**VETERANS GIVEN PREFERENCE**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Mr. Harding yesterday signed an executive order affording the same preference to Spanish-American war veterans that is now enjoyed by veterans of the World War in connection with appointments as postmasters. The preference amounts to a 5 per cent advantage for veterans over all other applicants for appointment.

**DR. WIRTH HONORED**  
BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Chancellor, Dr. Joseph Wirth, was the guest of honor on Tuesday evening at a dinner given by the American Ambassador, Alanson B. Houghton.

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## KEMALISTS BOAST OF DRIVE TO BE LAUNCHED AT GREEKS

Finances Kept Afloat by "Invitations" to Merchants to Attend "Auction" of Rugs

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, June 24 (Special Correspondence).—Men in the Near East are anxiously asking whether the fighting on the front will resume the character of a general offensive, and which side will take the initiative. The Greeks keep a mysterious silence and are satisfied by simply declaring that it is up to the Turks this time to move. The Kemalists are vague, but occasionally boast of their firm intention of soon launching a tremendous offensive on all lines, while at other times they declare it is their express wish to remain on the defensive.

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Ankara is busy, drafting a definite line of conduct for the forthcoming operations.

**Turmoil in Anatolia**  
The situation in Anatolia is precarious; a total collapse is inevitable if things follow the present course. Internal commotion, anxieties, jealousies and party feuds constantly are undermining the Government based on intimidation and violence. Enver Pasha, if recent reports can be relied upon, is preparing a combatative army in Tataristan, with evident view of taking the powers in Kemalist hands by surprise.

The ministers in Ankara are daily busy devising cunning ways of robbing the country. In Cilicia they have established an ingenious method of extorting money from the population as much as the circumstances will permit. They have organized a so-called auction market, where a large assortment of rugs is on sale. All the merchants and business men are invited to share in the "auction." No one among the specially invited dares to absent himself. The exorbitant prices of the rugs are estimated by a committee appointed by the Government. The quantity of the rugs to be bought by each merchant is fixed by the committee.

**ALLIES AGAINST GERMAN TRAINING**  
Council of Ambassadors Not to Allow Propagation of German Military Methods

PARIS, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press).—The policy of the Allies, as expressed by the Council of Ambassadors in their decision regarding the presence of German officers in the Bolivian Army as instructors, is that the propagation of German military methods and ideals in other countries must not be allowed.

The high reputation held by the German Army before the World War brought requests from several governments for the aid of German officers in the reorganization and instruction of their armies. Japan and Turkey, notably, and various of the South American and Balkan countries availed themselves of this German training, and the consequence was that German instruction was followed by the introduction of German equipment and the building up in various countries of political organizations devoted to Germany and serving its propaganda.

The French military organization has now supplanted the Germans in the field of instruction, in the Balkans especially. Gen. Beaumont Henocque was assigned by the French staff to organize the Czechoslovakian Army at the request of the Czech Government, and the Polish Army is now entirely modeled after the French and is being brought to efficiency by 200 or more officers.

## SUBMARINE BASE GOES TO SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 28 (Special Correspondence).—In the face of reports that the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce would raise money to pay for the rent of the submarine base at San Pedro, and thus retain it in the northern port, word has just been received here from Washington that the base will be moved to San Diego next month.

With the establishment here of the active divisions, floating equipment, tenders and shops, San Diego's naval population afloat and ashore will be nearly 14,000, with a monthly payroll of more than \$1,500,000.

Efforts made in the last two years to induce Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000 for a submarine base on the Pacific coast were unsuccessful, and for this reason, naval officers believe that once the base is moved here it will remain.

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## EMPLOYERS URGED TO EDUCATE LABOR

Wellesley Hills Conference Told That Workers Often Lay Depression to Capitalist "Plot"

A wider education of employees on fundamental business problems, in order to facilitate adaptation to changing modern conditions and to settle the unrest which permeates labor circles, was urged by George E. MacIlwaine, director of the labor department of the Babson Statistical Organization, at this morning's session of the Ninth Annual Wellesley Hills, Mass. The entire staff of editors directing the weekly Babson reports were present at the session, working short speeches and answering questions addressed by the delegates.

**Information Needed**  
In introducing his subject, Mr. MacIlwaine stated that because he was going to talk upon the education of employees in no way signified that he thought they were much more in need of education than employers. It is absolutely necessary, however, he asserted, if there is to be full co-operation between employer and employee, that the latter shall be properly informed upon the nature and policy of his business.

"The only proper method is for the employer to lay his cards face up upon the table," Mr. MacIlwaine said. "The day for keeping the employee in darkness has passed, and only through a complete understanding with Labor can its real co-operation be gained."

"Labor, in general, and especially unionized Labor, believes that the recent industrial depression is nothing more or less than a gigantic 'frame-up' initiated by Wall Street in order to bring Labor to its knees. No one who has studied business conditions sanely has found anything but actual market conditions as following in the expected business cycle responsible for this depression; and yet no less a man than Samuel Gompers himself, president of the American Federation of Labor, with his own lips and over his own signature, has declared this condition to be a capitalistic conspiracy."

**Advance News Sought**  
"If the employee were told constantly the truth about business conditions, and told in advance when to expect a depression, such things would be avoided. Then the employee would be able to co-operate to his fullest extent with his employer, and both would share alike in the peak of prosperity and the peak of depression."

Mr. MacIlwaine, with a chart of business conditions for the past 150 years, showed that the peak of inflation such as occurred in this country in 1920 had been reached two other times within that period; once after the Napoleonic wars, and once after the Civil War. In both these cases the descent had been precipitous, marked by small breaks or reactions; and basing his deductions from the two former periods he prophesied that within the next five years the country would drop much further than it has, rents and houses being from 45 to 50 per cent lower than they were in 1920.

At the afternoon session problems of finance were discussed, Olin W. Hitt speaking on the outlook for bonds and P. S. Sweetser on the outlook for stocks.

## SAN FRANCISCO MAN HEADS NEWS ALLIANCE

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Directors of the North American Newspaper Alliance today announced the election of Loring Pickering, publisher of the San Francisco Bulletin, as general manager.

Mr. Pickering said the alliance, formed by more than 60 of the leading newspapers of the United States and Canada for the mutual acquisition and production of important news features, would begin functioning at once. Alliance headquarters are in the Pulitzer Building.

**GIRL SCOUT BADGES AWARDED**  
SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 28 (Special Correspondence).—More than 300 merit badges were presented to 70 girls of San Diego at the midsummer court of awards of the Girl Scouts, held recently in Balboa Park. John L. Bacon, Mayor of San Diego, assisted by Mrs. William Kettner, Girl Scout commissioner for this district, pinned the badges on the girls' uniforms.

**About Promises**  
Nothing is so easy to make as a promise. But too many thoughtless promises are made—promises never intended to be fulfilled—some impossible.

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## SPAIN'S KING GOING TO SOUTH AMERICA

Plans Already Are Being Made for Official Visit, Sometime Within Next Two Years

MADRID, June 30 (Special Correspondence)—While the projected visit of King Alfonso to South America has been a topic of conversation for years and although until recently it had seemed probable that it might be made this year, there has been lately in official Spain a disposition to avoid the subject, because of the dubious outlook in Spanish home politics. No one is more anxious to make such a trip than Don Alfonso a few months ago, when he last referred to the subject, in conversation with a distinguished South American visitor, the King said that he did not see how any plans for the visit he had in view could be made at present, and that he believed it should be postponed until there was a closer approach to tranquillity in Spain.

If there are to be any serious difficulties in Spain—there seems little prospect of any at the moment—the King means to be on hand to deal with them, for none could have a better influence and, in fact, his presence would be indispensable. A change, however, seems to have come over the situation. The King's activities, with his difficult and remarkable visit to the "abandoned" part of Spain, the Las Jurdas region, following immediately on his daring and enterprising visit to Barcelona, have given him an appetite for movement and adventure that appear to have led his thoughts again in the direction of the most brilliant and commendable excursion he feels a modern Spanish king could make.

**Plans to Make Trip Later**  
He has let it be known, therefore, that unless unforeseen circumstances intervene, he almost certainly will make the voyage in the winter after next. So much will have to be arranged, he said that it is considered unwise to plan an earlier start.

When the expedition is duly made, it will be regal in all its details. Information has reached Madrid of the notable celebration the South American republics will make of that occasion, and now it appears that other places which feel themselves concerned desire to make effective additions to the display.

The Canary Islands, being Spanish and on the route, are among these. Regattas are to be arranged in various South American ports, and all the yachts from their home waters are to sail out to La Luz, the oldest port of the Canary Islands, there to await the Spanish sovereign when he comes along and to give him escort for the remainder of his journey to South America.

**A Most Unusual Escort**  
Perhaps no sovereign ever had such a white-winged escort as he will have—appropriate too, in that it was under sail that the first famous Spaniards went that way. La Luz was the last point that Christopher Columbus touched in his voyage of discovery of the Americas.

**MR. KAHN VOICES HOPE FOR AUSTRIA**  
Organization of Note Bank Step Toward New Era

VIENNA, June 26 (Special Correspondence)—Otto H. Kahn, New York banker, after a short stay in Vienna, during which he met most of the leading men in political and financial circles, says he is convinced that Austria is capable of becoming a self-supporting independent State. Great difficulties must be overcome by earnest work, increased production, more energetic exploitation of all natural resources and an economical administration.

He thinks the organization of the Note Bank a bold step on the way to reconstruction. It is a proof of the confidence of Austrian financiers in their own country, and promises to exert a favorable influence on public opinion, both in Austria and abroad, he says. The possibilities of Austria are based on a series of favorable conditions. The first of these is the excellent situation of Vienna, which appears to predestine the city to be the clearing house for the Danube states, and the necessary connecting link between the East and the West.

This future mission of the city, he says, is greatly aided by its architectural and natural beauties, the friend-

liness of the people, and through the great achievements in science and art, which have gained for Vienna a position in the cultured life of Europe, only to be compared to that of Paris. Under these circumstances it is only natural that Vienna should become a great tourist center.

Besides all this, he considers that Vienna has a wonderful asset in the taste of the people for art and art industries. This great gift, which is recognized throughout the world, enables the masters of Vienna handicrafts to convert a piece of ordinary raw material into a highly artistic and valuable object of art which will speedily find a market.

## NON-COOPERATION AT LOW EBB IN INDIA

National Congress Held Under Depressing Conditions—Further Blow to Movement

CALCUTTA, June 13 (Special Correspondence)—The latest meeting of the working committee of the Indian National Congress took place under singularly depressing circumstances and not even the return of Pandit Motilal Nehru to Allahabad, who had just completed serving his sentence of six months' imprisonment, availed to rouse much enthusiasm. The fact is that Non-Cooperation in its extreme manifestations is at a decidedly low ebb, and shortly after the conference had finished was given a further blow by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya of Benares and Allahabad.

The worthy Pandit has oscillated violently in his political opinion. He has always been in the closest touch with the extremists, arranged the famous interview between Lord Reading and Mr. Gandhi, and loyally cooperated in the reception to the Prince of Wales. At the same time since the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi, he has become distinctly more extreme in his views and evinced a tendency to assume the mantle of India's Nationalist leader. Yet even he advised his supporters at Lucknow to stand for election to the district boards and municipalities, and has thus abandoned the fundamental basis of Non-Cooperation.

This change in attitude was first suggested at the recent conference of the Bengal branch of the conference held at Chittagong, but it is a change which is spreading rapidly. Again it is being found beyond the capacity of the most devoted Congress workers to popularize khaddar, or the coarse hand-spun cloth over which Mr. Gandhi became so ecstatic last year. A khaddar garment really approximates to those hair shirts with which medieval ascetics used to torment and torture themselves.

Democratic politicians are generally slaves to catchwords. The extremists know that the position is fundamentally changed, but outwardly they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. The same cries of "repression" did duty. The idea of civil disobedience was again mooted. The ardent spirits wanted it to commence at once, but in the end the Conference postponed deciding the issue until Sept. 30, when it was announced with a great air of determination that the Congress would really come to a definite decision. The threat may be dismissed with a smile provided that the Government maintains its attitude of firmness in the face of disorder. The contrast between the well-nigh universal reports of turbulence so long as Mr. Gandhi was free and the utmost Sabbath-like calm which has ensued since his incarceration is too marked to be lost on the most obtuse administration.

## SOUTH AFRICA PROFITS FROM RICH GOLD MINE

JOHANNESBURG, June 26 (Special Correspondence)—At the annual meeting of the Government Gold Mining Areas Company, the chairman stated that the amount payable to the Government in respect of their share of the profits for the year, with a small adjustment on account of previous years, was £896,211.

The total amount paid to the Government since the commencement of the lease is approximately £3,054,845, while the shareholders have received in dividends for the same period the sum of £2,550,000.

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## LABORITES REBUFF COMMUNIST PARTY

Affiliation Request Is Refused by Large Majority at Edinburgh Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, July 19—By a majority of more than 2,500,000 the Labor Party conference meeting at Edinburgh refused the application of the Communist Party for affiliation. No one who has followed closely the activities of the latter will be surprised at the result, and most supporters and well wishers of the former will be relieved. Nor is the 261,000 votes cast in favor of affiliation to be regarded as an indication of the extent to which the Communist theory and policy has permeated organized labor.

A very considerable proportion of delegates who supported the application were animated by the desire for unity, for a united front, and also by the idea that once inside the party the Communists would be loyal to the constitution and amenable to discipline.

**Doctrines Are Condemned**  
Frank Hodges said that trade union leaders had been unable, through pressure of other work, to reply to the propaganda of the Communists, with the result that some small measure of success had attended the efforts of the latter. Their doctrine was pernicious and violated every canon of democratic faith. This must be counteracted by an "extensive campaign of education and propaganda of Labor principles." The miners, says Mr. Hodges, are no longer in doubt as to the Communists, their methods and policy, an opinion shared by every other responsible trade union official.

One other expression of opinion recorded at the Edinburgh conference strongly suggests that British Labor has a greater knowledge and understanding of Russian affairs than has been demonstrated in past conferences. The attitude of the average delegate has been that of an unbiased and impartial judge who feels that both sides have stated their case with an equal disregard for truth. But in the matter of the trial of the Russian Social Revolutionary prisoners, the conference spoke with no uncertain voice, condemning the proceedings as a travesty of justice and the manner of their conduct as "nothing short of scandalous."

**Fair Deal Is Asked**  
Credit is due to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for his courageous and persistent advocacy on behalf of the 40 prisoners, both at the Berlin conference and since his return to England. It was in no small measure due to his efforts that M. Vandervelde and his colleagues were permitted to journey to Russia to defend the prisoners.

His treatment at the hands of the Bolsheviks, and the refusal of the latter to allow the ordinary facilities granted to prisoners and their counsel in preparing the defense, and his subsequent return home in despair after throwing up his brief, is now ancient history. Mr. Cramp, of the railwaymen, did not claim that the Social Revolutionaries were not guilty of the crimes alleged against them; he offered no opinion, but what he, and what the conference desired, was a fair trial in accordance with fundamental principles accepted by civilized communities the whole world over.

Earlier it was stated that of the votes recorded in favor of the affiliation of the Communist Party, only a small proportion of the minority were Communists. Justification for the belief may be gathered from the fact that on the resolution denouncing the conduct and method of Soviet justice, only half a dozen delegates out of 800 had the temerity to raise their hands in opposition.

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With an Armful of His Heckel Peaches Which May Be Plucked From the Ground

## How the Fall of a Ladder Brought About a New Peach

THE falling on an apple is given credit for the discovery of the law of gravitation!

The boiling of a tea-kettle is credited with the invention of the steam engine!

Now comes a falling ladder claiming credit for a peach tree that is sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigors of winters in the northern United States and Canada, and sufficiently near the ground that it is probable the orchard ladder will become out of date.

**Then the Ladder Fell**  
After five years of effort the former sailor had not progressed very far when the ladder on which he was

working slipped and deposited him at the foot of the tree at which he was working. It was then he had a new idea. That idea was a peach!

It occurred to Captain Heckel that what he was in search of could be accomplished by grafting the "Champion" peach with the wild plum. This he did, and now five more years have passed and the captain can chuckle as he strolls into his orchard in season and plucks a basket of luscious fruit without exerting even his full reach, let alone having recourse to a ladder.

"The development of the peach was not an accident," said Mr. Heckel. "I had some experience in fruit growing through working with an expert, and I was particularly attracted to the peach-tree problem when I learned that the development of such a peach, one that would withstand the Minnesota climate, was about the only thing the agricultural experts at the University of Minnesota farm school and the state experiment station had not discovered."

"I wanted something of my own and stuck to the peach, with the result that the single tree in 1921, its second bearing season, gave two bushels of fruit. I am confident this peach will

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**With the Ground Cherry**  
"I am at present experimenting with a cross of the Heckel peach (as it is called) and the ground cherry so that the height of the trees may be still further reduced. I experimented with 30 varieties of the peach before reaching the conclusion that the Champion was best suited to the purpose. The cross was made by the introduction of the pollen of the wild plum into the peach blossoms and then by grafting the seedlings of this combination to the roots of the wild plum."

"I have made 2000 grafts of the new peach to roots of the ground cherry and am just as confident of the success of this new variety as I was of the Heckel. I believe the result will revolutionize the peach industry of the country. At least, it will tend to introduce peach raising in a country where it never has been thought of."

"Expert horticulturists have given me every assurance that the Heckel is more hardy than any other known variety, that the fruit is a good size and the flavor excellent. That is about all that could be asked of any peach."

## BALLOONS REGISTER TEMPERATURE IN AIR

PRETORIA, Transvaal, June 23 (Special Correspondence)—Some extremely interesting experiments have recently been made by the meteorological department. Balloons were sent up from Pretoria fitted with various instruments. The balloon first released reached a height of 47,100 feet. The isothermal layer was reached at 39,800 feet, and the lowest temperature registered was minus 62 Fahrenheit, i.e., 94 degrees below freezing point. The balloon was found about 100 miles from Pretoria. The second balloon sent up reached 40,600 feet; the isothermal layer was reached at 35,700 feet, and the lowest temperature was minus 55, equal to 87 degrees below freezing point. This balloon was found some 50 miles from Pretoria. It was found that the wind velocity at 37,000 feet was 54 miles an hour.

## SOCIALISTS TO VISIT FOREIGN CONFERENCE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Aug. 2—The Socialist Party of America is to be represented at the conference of the International Working Union of Socialist parties opening at Carlsbad Sept. 16 by a delegation of four, it is announced by National Socialist headquarters here.

Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the party, will head the delegation which will consist of Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Algonon Lee and Judge Jacob Panken of New York City.

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## MOPLAH REBELS STILL AT LARGE

Periodically Carry Out Raids on Villages—Reconstruction Slow

CALCUTTA, July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Some surprise has been expressed at an official communiqué which declared a few days ago that as many as 2000 Moplah rebels are still at large, scattered in small parties in the dense Malabar jungle. Periodically small bands carry out a desperate raid on a village, commit some outrages, do some damage and retire to their lair. It is of course very difficult to apprehend them; it is practically dactylo on a most extensive scale, and not so long ago official statements asserted that the rebels were extremely well served by an army of sympathizers, spies and agents. Although one party, estimated in number between 50 and 60, are said to have met their fate in the old Moplah manner by a fight to a finish, a military and police drive carried out toward the end of May failed in its general objects and the army of sympathizers, spies and agents is proof that a very considerable change of heart is necessary before the country can be considered pacified.

It is small cause to wonder that despite the relief and reconstruction work already carried out by the Government to the extent of 300,000 rupees and supported by the private enterprise of the Malabar Relief Fund with its headquarters at Bombay, thousands of Hindus and many peaceable Moplahs, especially in the Tirunagudi area, are reluctant to return to their homes, or if they do to pass the night in them. Without the willing co-operation of the inhabitants reconstruction is bound to be a very slow process.

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## RECEIVER MAY BE FINAL SOLUTION OF RAIL STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

ment an opportunity to step in, in case of failure or inability to operate trains and to go into the federal courts and ask for the appointment of a receiver. There would be no delay, it is believed. In fact, the courts, recognizing an emergency, would probably grant the application within five minutes. There is ample precedent for such quick action. A note to vacate which might follow, would on the contrary entail hearings and delays and meanwhile the receiver could run the railroads.

Application would be made for one road at a time in the federal courts having jurisdiction over them. Presumably the coal carrying roads would be the only ones affected at first. However, if it became evident that for any reason roads in other localities were being hampered in their operations the government would act.

The same methods are likely to be applied in breaking the coal strike if it continues; since, in the opinion of the Government, the rules that apply to the railroads apply to whatever is indispensable to the railroads.

The Government holds that the executive has ample authority under the Constitution and under the Debs case and other decisions, to act as contemplated in an emergency.

Additional United States marshals have been asked for in Louisiana, California, and Texas, but there is little disturbance reported due to the railroad strike.

**Executives and Strikers**

**Look to President to Make**

**Next Rail Controversy Move**

CHICAGO, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press)—There was a lull today in peace maneuvers in the railroad strike. Railmen were reticent and there was no forecast of where the next peace effort would originate.

Strike leaders turned their attention toward Washington where President Harding had a telegram, sent by the shophmen last night after their meeting here, accepting his peace proposals upon condition that the union's interpretation of the settlement plan be recognized. Railroad executives were also awaiting news from the capital, after their acceptance of all the President's proposals excepting that regarding restoration of seniority rights to strikers.

**Southern Railway Plan**

Railroad men noted the invitation of the Southern Railway to striking shophmen to negotiate for a settlement based on President Harding's plan, but made no comment.

At Dallas, Tex., the Texas division headquarters of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, announced that union men now on strike would be employed only as new men.

At Jackson, Mich., several police officers and striking shophmen were slightly injured when more than a thousand strike sympathizers, including many women and children, attacked non-union workers with sticks, stones, eggs and other missiles as the non-union men were leaving the shops of the Michigan Central Railroad.

Eighty strike sympathizers attacked more than 60 workers in the Chicago Great Western shops at Des Moines, Ia. One man was injured and a dozen of the workers were missing when police stopped the fighting.

**Restraining Order Issued**

In Lincoln, Neb., more than a hundred men, women and boys attacked the home of a Burlington route car foreman with bricks and stones. Police dispersed the crowd. A demonstration in front of the home of another worker also was broken up by the police.

A strike sympathizer at Springfield, Ill., was sentenced to 30 days in jail for violating a federal injunction by tearing one of the printed injunction notices from a telephone pole.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul was granted a temporary federal restraining order forbidding interference with operations in Helena, Mont.

Ten thousand shophmen on the Santa Fe, who have formed an association of new employees, today telegraphed to Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, demanding their rights be safeguarded in any settlement of the shophmen's strike.

They are entitled, they say, to protection in the seniority rights acquired during the strike.

**Sympathetic Strike Unlikely**

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The maintenance of way men will not indulge in "sympathetic strikes," E. F. Grable, head of the organization, said last night when informed of predictions of that maintenance of way men of the railroad would strike within a week in protest against rejection of the President's proposal to settle the shophmen's strike by the railroad.

**Great Lake Strike Foretold**

DETROIT, Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press)—Coal passers, deckhands, able seamen, firemen and others employed on Great Lakes freighters will strike "in a few days," Thomas Cox, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Great Lakes District of the International Seamen's Union, announced here today.

**SAN DIEGO GAS RATE REDUCED**

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 28 (Special Correspondence)—A reduction in gas rates of 6 cents a thousand cubic feet is announced by H. H. Jones, general manager of the San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Company. This cut was made because of a drop in the price of fuel oil, equal to the amount of the reduction. The new rates will become effective Aug. 15.

**KIWANIS CLUB CONVENTION**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 3.—Announcement was made today that the convention of the New England Kiwanis Clubs will be held in this city, Oct. 6 and 7.

## BEING PRESIDENT HARDER JOB THAN MR. HARDING REALIZED

Efforts to Bring Peace in Coal and Rail Situation Believed to Have Been Misconstrued

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Special)—Persons who have had occasion to visit the White House not too frequently during the last six or eight weeks, have noticed a change in President Harding. It has come too gradually, perhaps, to be noticed by those who come into daily contact with him, although even by those it has not been entirely unremarked.

A confidant of the President was sitting alone with him in his study the other evening and suddenly he burst out: "Mr. President, do you know you are the only man to whom I really feel free to talk?" A look of loneliness came into President Harding's eyes as he gazed out the window and said: "And you are the only man I can really tell the things that are overhauling my heart." Both the President and his friend are by nature extraordinarily outspoken, genial and frank. The reticence of President Harding is an imposition of his office to which he has had to force his will to respond, that of his confidant is a test of loyalty.

One of the most noticeable evolutions in President Harding's processes of thinking relative to his handling of the labor problem. When his efforts failed to bring the coal operators and the miners into a national conference to compose their differences, he decided to stand aside and let economic forces settle the strike. When the coal shortage began to grow acute he injected himself into the controversy, incongruous as the task was to one of his nature, he nevertheless did not hesitate. But, while he was standing aloof, he could not help pondering over the conditions that had brought about the strike. He was slowly evolving his plans.

**Difficulties With "Open Shop"**

During this interim, the President was receiving much information on the general labor situation. Men of standing in the business world obtained audiences with him to give their views on the labor problem. He did not seek these audiences. Persistently, he had poured into his ears the arguments of those who favor the "open shop" as opposed to collective bargaining. There is an organization known as the National Industrial Conference Board which, ever since the close of the war, has been trying to impose the open shop theory upon all American industry. Its propaganda has made many converts among manufacturers and commercial organizations. These arguments sounded very plausible to the President.

It is interesting to digress here to tell about the difficulties the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is having with the open shop. Committed to that theory by formal action, the directors of the chamber were confronted with the problem of having its new building erected by an open shop contractor. The only firm, with an equipment sufficient to carry through that contract, which operated on the open shop plan, was one that the directors did not care to employ because they lacked confidence in its work. All the other big concerns who bid employed only union labor. Work on the building has not begun yet, although the excavation was completed weeks ago.

When President Harding called the representatives of Labor into conference to propose ways of settling the railroad and the coal strike, he found them absolutely irreconcilable on any plan that would diminish the power of their national and international unions for collective bargaining. To the laboring men the crux of the whole situation which led up to and has prolonged the strike is the conviction that capital is trying to break up their unions. The open shop, the offer of mine operators to negotiate by dis-

## GOVERNOR OF INDIANA ACTS TO INSURE COAL FOR STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

declared. In the name of the State he took over mines that were in the hands of federal trustees. In taking this action he "made good" on his declaration of several days ago when the officers of the local branch of the Mine Workers Union declined to permit their members to return to work prior to the holding of a conference, which is slated for Cleveland, early next week.

**Fuel Distributor**

**Perfects Machinery**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—With specific plans drawn for distribution of coal during the existing emergency, Henry B. Spencer, fuel distributor, was pressing the completion today of the final stage distribution of the entire output of mines will be controlled.

The function of the federal organization will cover distribution among the railroads, federal institutions and the states, with the governors of states to handle local supply. As a guide in the allocation of supplies, state fuel committees are to report at once on the consumption of coal by the various classes of consumers in their territories with a list of those who should receive priorities.

Detailed instructions drawn up for the states place financial responsibility for all coal shipped into a state on the governor's committee, which also assumes in each case entire responsibility for distribution and prevention of profiteering.

Control of fuel distribution to the railroads gradually will be assumed by a special committee here of representatives from the different railway groups.

**Lakes Freighters Are Laid Up**

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 3.—A few small Great Lakes freighters were laid up today because of the fuel shortage. More small carriers will have to be tied up soon, as the supply of bunker

coals and of railroads to negotiate with their own employees, and the proposed abrogation of seniority rights of strikers, is all looked upon by Labor men as part of the general plan. The leaders of the miners and of the railroad shophmen honestly believe that they have been bearing the brunt of a battle which capital is waging to disorganize all labor, and the officials of the American Federation of Labor believe that too.

**President Under Primaries**

President Harding never had believed that labor unions should be broken up. He did not understand that this was the purpose of the open shop movement, or of the plans submitted to him by coal operators and railroad executives. It grieved him deeply that he should seem to have been put in a false light before laboring men and the public. For President Harding, like all big-hearted men, is extremely sensitive.

Thoroughly familiar with American politics, the President has not misread the signs and portents of recent

primary elections. Probably he takes it to heart much more than circumstances warrant, that the public is dissatisfied with present conditions. He did not want to assume burdens that were not constitutionally a part of his office. With his cabinet efficient he wanted to conduct an efficient and moderate administration. He wanted Congress to do its part.

Instead, Congress has been running to the President with most of its problems and when he has reluctantly given his advice, more often than not it has refused to accept it. The policy the President mapped out for himself during the campaign and after he was elected somehow or other hasn't worked. And the people seem disgruntled. He has lost much of the jauntyness he had during the first year as President. He is trying hard to please everyone without recanting any of his ideals. This was especially noticeable to those who have called him several times to ask for amnesty for political prisoners.

President Harding's demeanor is much graver than it used to be. His answers to questions are not as spontaneous as they were but when he does give one it is quite evidently the result of cogitation. The fact of the matter is, President Harding spoke with entire frankness and deep feeling when he told his neighbors in Marion last month that being President was a harder job than he bargained for.

G. T. O.

## Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, Aug. 2

THE report persists here that Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt will not return to the United States as Ambassador from Germany, but no information is to be obtained on the subject from any official source in Washington. There are very few of the embassy attaches left here, but those assert there has been no information received from Berlin which would justify the report. The understanding when he left was that he would return in September and bring his family with him.

Notwithstanding these assurances gossip keeps him in Berlin and places here as his successor Dr. William Solf. Whether Dr. Solf is to become the next representative of his government in Washington or not, it may be stated that his designation as Ambassador here would be very agreeable to many persons. His reputation as a diplomatist and scholar is familiar to many Americans and the belief is quite general that he would be in position to be of much service at this capital.

The Government forest reserve in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, where the famous Natural Bridge is located, is one of the most beautiful tracts of mountainous country in the east. Thousands of tourists visit it annually not only because of its natural beauty but also on account of the famed Valley of Virginia one must pass through to get to the Natural Bridge. Recently the Government purchased from the city of Lynchburg a tract of 5650 acres of mountainous land which is to become a part of the Natural Bridge area. Gradually the Government intends to increase the area of the forest reserve until it becomes one of the finest in the country.

Habitues of the Capitol who have watched many tariff making are noting that the question of the tariff on sugar is receiving far less attention in connection with the consideration of any tariff measure before Congress in recent years. In some of these tariff changes the question of the sugar tariff has been the leading issue, and many of the old-timers remember when it received more attention than all other features.

## GOVERNOR OF INDIANA ACTS TO INSURE COAL FOR STATE

(Continued from Page 1)

coal is low at all lake ports, vesselmen here declare.

Some of the big fleets that have coal connections have less than a week's supply in sight.

**Massachusetts Handles Coal**

**Situation Under War-Time Laws**

Preparations were well under way in Massachusetts today to co-operate with the Federal Government in the distribution of coal, and members of the emergency fuel committee were settling the essential details of their work as an advisory and assisting committee to James J. Storrow, emergency fuel consignee.

So far as meeting the situation goes, Massachusetts stands in a relatively fortunate position, war emergency powers having been revived by the Legislature at its recent session on recommendation of Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth. In some quarters it is believed that the Governor's assertion that he would call a special session of the General Court if the interests of the public appear to demand it, may be carried into effect before the emergency administration goes much further.

Statements summarizing the plan of the Federal Government for the distribution of coal were sent out today by Eugene C. Hultman, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator.

Indications are that bituminous coal and coke will come into more general domestic use this winter, being burned alone or mixed with small sizes of anthracite. This situation will bring about by force of necessity a practice which has been urged by Mr. Hultman as a means of escaping the high prices for domestic anthracite.

In this connection the Fuel Administrator's office is supplied with practical advice to the users of soft coal in home furnaces.

It is pointed out by Mr. Hultman that some substitute must be devised for anthracite coal, which New England clings to as a domestic fuel.

primary elections. Probably he takes it to heart much more than circumstances warrant, that the public is dissatisfied with present conditions. He did not want to assume burdens that were not constitutionally a part of his office. With his cabinet efficient he wanted to conduct an efficient and moderate administration. He wanted Congress to do its part.

Instead, Congress has been running to the President with most of its problems and when he has reluctantly given his advice, more often than not it has refused to accept it. The policy the President mapped out for himself during the campaign and after he was elected somehow or other hasn't worked. And the people seem disgruntled. He has lost much of the jauntyness he had during the first year as President. He is trying hard to please everyone without recanting any of his ideals. This was especially noticeable to those who have called him several times to ask for amnesty for political prisoners.

President Harding's demeanor is much graver than it used to be. His answers to questions are not as spontaneous as they were but when he does give one it is quite evidently the result of cogitation. The fact of the matter is, President Harding spoke with entire frankness and deep feeling when he told his neighbors in Marion last month that being President was a harder job than he bargained for.

G. T. O.

The present discussion in the Senate is not the sugar schedule, but up to date there have been practically no reference to it. It need not, however, be inferred from this fact that no one is concerned about it, for both the high duty men and the low duty men are here lobbying in the interest of their respective sides.

The United States owns 20,000,000 acres of forest land in Alaska which is empty in national forests, and the Department of Agriculture which has jurisdiction over the forests has sent an expert there to look after its interests in the person of E. A. Sherman, who is Associate Forester of the Forest Service, and who will make an special study of the subject of road construction.

Congress has appropriated \$1,000,000 for the construction of roads there, and while this sum will be a mere drop in the bucket in supplying routes of travel in so vast and unbroken a region it probably will prove the nucleus of a system which it is hoped in time will serve to open up the country and afford opportunity for development of its admittedly vast resources.

Mr. Sherman will give attention also to the protection of these extensive woodlands against fire. Incidentally he will have to devote part of his time to the relations of the government timberlands to the unreserved domain.

Thomas R. Marshall, former Vice-President, visited in Washington en route to Indiana after a tour of Europe, during which, like many others of our more prominent visitors abroad, he paid his respects to the dignitaries in most of the European countries. While here, he revisited the old scenes about the Senate and also paid his respects to President Harding.

In connection with his visit to the White House, he expressed the opinion that every American citizen should make it a point to call upon the Nation's chief executive whenever the opportunity affords.

The United States Post Office Department is an increasingly efficient institution, according to the assertions of Will H. Hays, former Postmaster-General and his successor, Dr. Herbert Work. That it is also an increasingly expensive one is evidenced by figures recently shown that the steady growth of the postal business during the past year has necessitated the establishment of 35 new first-class post offices, bringing the total number of first-class post offices up to 834. Since each of the 35 new postmasters of this class received a salary of \$3200, this item is considerable.

The cost of post office railway service during the last fiscal year was

\$82,330,000, and the total number of miles traveled by the railway post office cars was 551,875,000, the equivalent of transporting one each of mail 225,960,000,000 miles. The cost of transporting the heavy summer vacation mail is about \$160,000 annually.

Further statistics on salary show that five postmasters are receiving \$8000 a year each, 66 \$6000, 10 \$5000, and 21 \$4500.

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**DIEHARDS HEAR LORD SALISBURY**

Plea Made for Return to Conservative Basis in Britain

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Conservative and Unionist movement—the official name of the Diehards—held a big meeting at Cannon Street Hotel yesterday. The object was to hear Lord Salisbury, who was greeted with cheers. His brother, Lord Hugh Cecil, was among the distinguished assemblage.

Lord Salisbury said the Conservatives were perplexed as to where they were being led. Formerly they had leaders who led according to policies which were circumspect and cautious, but not reactionary. Thus when the Conservatives were in power there was a feeling of confidence. There was no confidence today and, therefore, it was necessary to get back to a Conservative basis.

He assailed the Government for its failures, extravagance, Socialistic tendencies, honors' scandal and Indian policy, and finally said they had surrendered to crime in Ireland and tried to cheat Ulster out of her loyalty, thus abandoning the loyalists and plunging the country into civil war. He referred to the well-founded Liberal and Radical boasts that the Government's policies were their policies, therefore the Coalition had no place for self-respecting Conservatives. The Irish policy was Bolshievist. The Government had been forced to make some progress in various fields, but this was likened to a reluctant donkey that was forced to advance. That was not the way to govern the country.

He expected no relief until the leaders found who would lead and be closed with a reaffirmation of the determination not to support the Conservative Party, but to lead the way from the Coalition so that all members could resume their liberty of action in accord with the true Conservative traditions and policies.

**FANFUI MARKET TO BE STUDIED**

In an attempt to determine how much waste results from traffic delays and other conditions of congestion in the Faneuil Hall market district of Boston, a group of 50 agricultural experts will hold an early morning inspection of the market district, beginning at 5:45 tomorrow morning, and continuing through the forenoon. Another object of the inspection is to show the agricultural teachers the need of seeing fruit and vegetables to the market in good condition.

**BATES TO DEBATE OXFORD**

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 2.—Bates College and Oxford University have decided on the question for debate, September 26, 1922. "Resolved that the United States should at once join the League of Nations." The debate will be held in the City Hall, Oxford taking the affirmative. Conditions governing the details of the debate are to be settled within a week.

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## REVISED RETURNS CUT REED MARGIN

Lead Over Breckinridge Long in Missouri Is Reduced to 789; 428 Precincts Yet to Report

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 3 (By The Associated Press)—James A. Reed, United States Senator, continued to maintain his lead for renomination in the Democratic senatorial contest as belated returns from Tuesday's primary began coming in early today. With 3420 out of 3848 precincts in the State reporting, he had a lead of 789 over Breckinridge Long, a former Third Assistant Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet.

The vote: Mr. Reed 184,666; M. Long 176,787.

Additional returns received this morning showed that R. R. Brewster of Kansas City, endorsed by the regular organization, had increased his lead over William Sacks of St. Louis, who ran on a wet platform, to nearly 11,000 for the Republican senatorial nomination. The nomination of Mr. Brewster seemed assured, as most of the remaining precincts to be heard from are in the rural districts, which he has polled many more votes than Mr. Sacks.

With 2751 of the 3848 precincts in the State tabulated, the vote was: Mr. Brewster 74,053; Mr. Sacks 63,922.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Gordon Craig's Views on  
a National British Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 21.—The lecture hall of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Miss Ellen Terry's distinguished son, Mr. Gordon Craig, delivered himself, in his mother's presence, and very characteristically, of some ideas concerning a National British Theater. These were many, and frequently original, and deliberately controversial, if not provocative; but always interesting and suggestive.

Of the longing for the ideal, as expressed in the flooding light and simply massed forms of his sketches, then hanging upon the gallery wall near by, Gordon Craig is the acknowledged pioneer, and Reinhardt, Antoine, Duse, Yvette Guilbert, and a hundred others, are but followers. That all modern men of the theater do not follow his lead, is of course, to be expected; and it was no surprise to hear Bernard Shaw, a few weeks later in the same hall, characterize Craig's ideas as an attempt to impose another theatrical art upon the true one, which is the spoken word, in the mouth of the actor.

Here, then, are a few of the thoughts that this protagonist tossed at us—disjointedly, defiantly, sometimes with gaiety, and sometimes with scorn, but always, one felt, with fundamental earnestness, and the conviction of one who, though a dreamer and a visionary, knows full well what he wants, and will be satisfied with nothing else, nor with anything less.

First of all he wants for Britain and wants at once a national theater, less as an end in itself than as a means, a stepping-stone, across which he, and his brother artists with him, may pass, to build for us something better beyond. And in pursuit of that aim he will be stern with us, for our good. The nation needs that theater, and ought to have it, at once, because—as statesmen should remember—the theater is for no party, but is neutral ground. "We people of the stage do not seek to educate, but only to entertain."

Do you want it then? Recently, at Amsterdam, Craig sent that same cry

echoing through the city—Do you want it? It will be expensive, somebody says. Yes, but not too expensive. Nothing really worth doing was ever too expensive. Then, having decided that you want it, you must build your theater, after inspecting carefully those already built; and further, having built it, you must determine whether you are going to play in it genuine drama, or false—the actor's play, or the writer's. The former is the improvised drama—Craig holds, is the only real one, improvisation being less difficult than it sounds, and in fact, like all other arts, just a trick. There is a challenge, indeed! Were Shakespeare, Shelley, and Turner, then, all tricksters?

As to the production of the play, you must have all the unity you can, the lighting and other effects as much together as possible; and, to that same end, unity, the public must be kept in order too. As is done already in Russia and elsewhere, the audience must be asked not to applaud. Volleys of applause hinder progress; and, as at "The Beggar's Opera"—clap-clap-clap—you cannot get on. If you must have one, keep your ovation until the end.

Lastly, when you have built your National Theater, whom are you going to appoint to work it? Mr. Craig himself may not be the man. He may still be at Rapallo, "where the olives grow, and where you learn little, but learn it good." London, moreover, he believes, does not greatly trust him; yet why should London mistrust him, whose life has been one long consistency to his ideal? Anyway, whatever men are put in control, they must be men who will feed the theater with ideas—artists, if a public can be found willing to put artists in; for, if the public mistrusts Mr. Craig, it appears, is inclined to retaliate; for he thinks it lamentable that, with so many empty theaters—empty of sense, he meant—the younger people still don't want the things they should want. But, for all that, given unity, he has high hopes. One wonders to what extent, if any, Mr. Craig's ideal of a national theater will ever be realized. P. A.

politan theaters put together. The most interesting point about the Pavilion program, however, is that it consists of "Hamlet" played in Yiddish by a company of Hebrew actors and actresses. The Mile End Road figures in the work of many old-time dramatists; and Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and Beaumont and Fletcher all have frequent references to it. David Garrick made his first London appearance in a Whitechapel theater, and repeatedly played "Richard III" there.

S. Hurok Takes Over  
Russian Opera Company

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—S. Hurok has taken over the management of the Russian Grand Opera Company, which was heard in New York last season after a five-year sojourn in the Orient and Far East, and will direct its destinies in the United States and abroad for the next few years. His plans include a thorough reorganization of the company in every department, so that the company may be prepared for a transcontinental tour beginning in October.

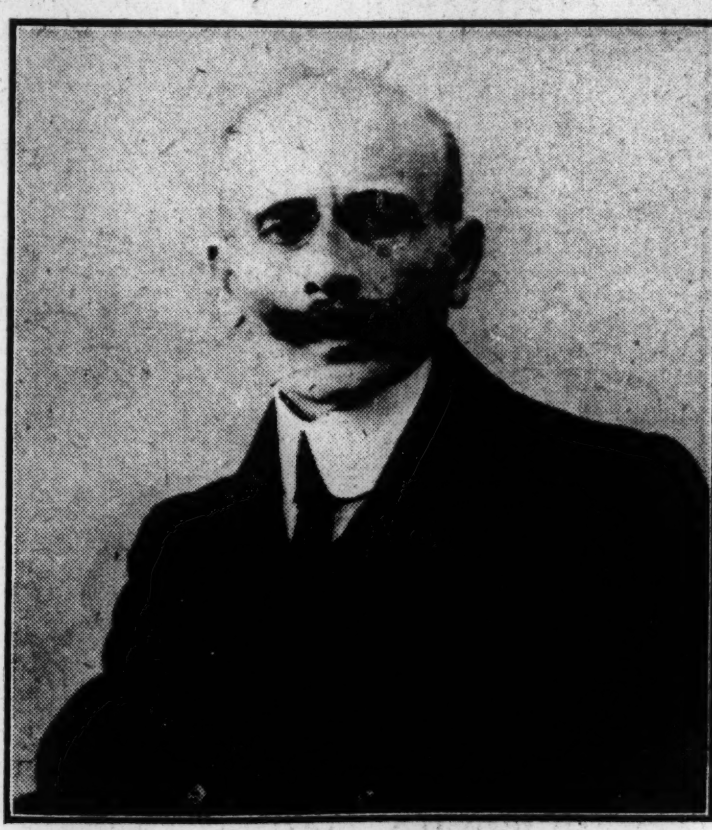
As a preliminary step he has engaged the services of Nina Guseva, a lyric soprano of Petrograd and Moscow; Zina Ivanova, a dramatic soprano; Maria Zelanova, a mezzo-soprano, recently arrived from Harbin, and Victor Vassiliev, a conductor from the Mariinsky Theater in Petrograd.

The repertoire of the company, numbering 16 of the more important Russian operas, will be augmented by seven, none of which has yet been presented in this country. They are Moussorgsky's "Kouvanetschka," Glinka's "Russian and Ludmila," one of the earliest works of a pioneer of the "nationalistic" school; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko," excerpts of which are familiar to concertgoers and followers of the Russian Ballet; Rubenstein's "Nero," rarely produced even in its native land; Tchaikovsky's "Mazeppa," the popular overture of which is frequently met with on concert programs, and two works of composers comparatively unknown here—"Camorra," a comic opera by Espósito, an Italian making his home in Moscow, and "A Night of Love," a burlesque-potpourri of a number of standard operas by the modern composer Valentino. There will be new scenery, costumes and mechanical equipment.

The Theater Guild of New York has arranged to bring to America in September Fyodor Kommissarzhevsky, the Russian director and producer, widely known for his productions in his own theater in Moscow. He will direct several of next season's performances at the Garrick, chief among them being "Peer Gynt," with Joseph Schildkraut in the title role; the Tzech play "R. U. R." by Karl Capek, and Ernst Toller's "Masse Mensch."

Fyodor Kommissarzhevsky was the first to produce in Russia Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and Goethe's "Faust." His debut as director was made in the Petrograd theater of his sister, Anna Kommissarzhevsky, one of Russia's greatest actresses. When she visited America he managed her tour, and came again for a short time in 1912. Then he became the director of the Theater Nezlobina in Moscow and later regisseur of the Moscow Imperial Theater. In 1914 he built his own theater in honor of his sister, and in conjunction with it conducted a school of the theater in which he trained his companies.

In addition to his practical work in the theater as actor, scenic designer, director and producer, Mr. Kommissarzhevsky has written two books embodying his theory of acting, "Theatrical Preludes" and "The Art of the Actor and the Theory of Stanislavsky." Some of the designs made for his own productions at the Kommissarzhevsky theater are now being shown at the International Exhibition of Scenic Art in London, settings for "Judas Iscariot," "As You Like It," "Henry IV," and "John Gabriel Borkman," being among them. The Theater Guild expects to keep Mr. Kommissarzhevsky busy directing next season, however, leaving settings as usual in the hands of Lee Simonson.



Arshag Fetvadjan

## Arshag Fetvadjan to Visit America

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 27.—It is perhaps natural that one who lives the life of imagination, whether he be artist, novelist or actor, should look upon an American tour as the crowning episode of his career. Those who move in artistic circles in London are never surprised when a talented stranger, who has tarried among them for a while and been warmly received, moves on across the Atlantic to visit America. It is little more than a year, for instance, since one of Russia's noted artists—Nicholas Roerich—trode this path, and now it is the talented Armenian artist, Arshag Fetvadjan.

Shortly he will be leaving London, where he has been living the last year, for New York, where he hopes to stay for about three months. After that he intends to visit a number of the big cities in succession—Boston, Chicago, Washington, San Francisco and other places.

Already he has traveled thousands of miles. His home in Tiflis, with his library and collection of pictures, he has lost at the hands of the Bolsheviks, so he has come forth a wanderer in strange lands.

His life has been one of great and strenuous devotion to his art. Having studied in Rome he spent 20 years wandering through Armenia studying the crumbling monuments of its past and portraying with facile pencil its beautiful buildings and national types. He is a patriot of enthusiastic energy and his water colors of Armenia and its life are of the greatest interest. For they are the work of an artist of undoubted talent who has brought to his task an intense veracity in matters of detail, no less than a deep insight into, and appreciation of, its lasting charm.

It is probable that many of the fine old churches—fine even in their ruined state—are now no more. And it is a matter of uncommon good fortune that Mr. Fetvadjan was able to bring away with him many of his wonderfully faithful studies that were easily portable. With these he has made his artistic appeal to Europe, although much of his best work is in private hands and public galleries of Russia. He has exhibited his Armenian drawings at Vienna and Berlin, in Paris (at the Musée des Arts Decoratifs, 1920), and since in London.

He was gratified with the results of his Paris visit but even more pleased with his reception in London. His first exhibition, in the galleries of the Victoria and Albert Museum, undoubtedly

opened the eyes of British artists and other students to the wonderful heritage of his native land, and at the same time established his claim to be considered an artist of great gifts.

But it is Fetvadjan's ambition to be considered first as a painter, not merely as a chronicler of Armenia's architectural beauties, and if he exhibits in America, (as he doubtless will), it will be less to show the latter, excellent as they are, than his more general works. His appeal to America will be as a water-colorist, but it is to be hoped that some of his pencil drawings will also be shown for he has a power of hand and a gift for texture which is remarkable. His art is not such as will take America by storm but its quiet strength, its lyric quality, its appeal to the sympathies as well as to the eye will assure him of a warm welcome from all lovers of art. The discriminating will recognize in this clever artist from an almost unknown land, the exponent of its beauties and revealer of its spirit,—a remarkable personality whose work strikes a unique note in artistic expression.

The Voice Ideal Respected  
in School of the Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 15

WE HAVE heard and have oft been told of the ideal in every branch to which we must all lift up our eyes. Sitting on the stage of the Threshold Playhouse, the little handbox theater neatly compacted within the Lexington Opera House, the reporter for The Christian Science Monitor listened with alacrity to Clare Tree Major disport anent the voice ideal. Mrs. Major now directs the School of the Theater, on whose advisory board are Elsie Ferguson, Frank Craven, Ernest Truex, William Lyon Phelps, Brock Pemberton, and Stuart Walker.

"To those who have a voice ideal," said Mrs. Major, "the voice which does not come up to that ideal indeed rankles. Consequently, you can understand how irritated we of the theater have been, when we are constantly surrounded by voices that fall short of our ideal. George Arliss, Rachel Crothers, José Rubén, Kenneth Macgowan, Arthur Hopkins, and Robert Edmond Jones, the Board of Directors of the School of the Theater, banded together to stand porter at the threshold of the theater, admit no one upon its stage who comes to us to pass him through, unless his voice is at least pleasant. Miss Crothers said that it took longer for her to cast 'Nice People' than it did for her to write it, owing to the few people of the theater whom she could find with cultured voices."

"The way to start with the speaking voice to make it as perfect as it should be, is naturally with the child, and the most direct way to begin with the child, is to start with the teacher. Students training to be teachers in our public schools are compelled to study much that they do not use when they commence to teach, instead of each and every one of them being urged to train their voices in order that the children may look to them as examples of speech. My daughter has two voices—one for home, and one for school. In school the children are noisy and talk through their noses. Daughter has learned to acquire that way in speaking while in school, although I tell her to try to remember how she must speak at home."

"Environment changes voice, although it does not change diction. Take one girl from one surrounding, and place her in another, and so long as she is there, her voice will take on the color of her environment. I have heard that Mr. Arliss says what I do about the school and home voice from the opposite angle. It has been reported that he has said that if children were taught to speak correctly in school, and then went to a home where the example before them was the poorest, what they had learned in school would be of no avail."

"At any rate, if we cannot influence the voice of every child in the country, or of every school-teacher, or parent, we can go a great way toward influencing what voice shall or shall not be heard on the American stage. In the School of the Theater, we eliminate the voice of an obstruction to pure interpretation does not

## Books and Bookmen

ROSITA FORBES, who last year attracted attention in London and elsewhere as the explorer of Kufra, having penetrated into that region further than any other white woman ever had gone, remains a most interesting figure. This 1000 mile trip into the Libyan desert, from Zaker to Jarabub could have been accomplished only by a woman quite out of the ordinary.

Before she took this thrilling adventure, although her previous exploits had attracted little attention, she had traveled through most of Northern Africa as well as through many parts of the world. In Northern China she encountered some exciting experiences. These she recounts in her first book, "Unconquered Wanderings."

She also has published one novel, "The Jewel in the Lotus," (Cassell, London). It is the story of a woman who, like Rosita Forbes, is enamored of the desert sands, but is compelled by circumstances to spend much time surrounded by modern western civilization. She is at present engaged upon her second novel.

Few men crowd more work into each day than Gabriele D'Annunzio. He receives Bolsheviks, politicians, journalists, artists, legionaries in his wonderful villa at Gardone. He attends meetings, addresses large crowds, issues proclamations, and follows closely not only Italian but international politics. And yet he finds time to devote several hours a day to writing new books. Indeed we are promised more than one new work shortly. He has written a notable preface entitled, "From Loye to Death" to his tragedy "Parisina," which was staged as a play instead of an opera for the first time, in March, 1922, at the Argentina Theater in Rome; and which, by the way, is the subject of a law suit for breach of copyright brought against the dramatic company which staged it, by the composer, Pietro Mascagni, who had written the music for the opera.

Another volume which will shortly be published is entitled "The Mutilated Victory" (from the disaster of Caporetto to the march from Ronchi), and will consist of a collection of the poet's speeches, articles and proclamations whilst he held the regency of Fiume. D'Annunzio is also writing the last pages of his new three-act comedy, "Amaranta," which will be produced at the Argentina Theater, by the Nicodemus Dramatic Company, during the coming season.

Finally, the poet is collecting material from his many unpublished articles for another book "Le Faville del Maglio," which will be in the hands of the publishers, Fratelli

Treves, to be added to his other volumes of the "Faville del Maglio."

After two years' existence as the accepted home of "plays with a thrill" (of the Grand Guignol type) the Little Theater, London, is about to change its policy. Under another management it is now proposed to conduct this house as a sort of "dramatic nursery," where selected plays (principally by new authors) will be given a "trial run." Should they survive this experience and make a favorable appeal, they will then be transferred to another and larger theater in which the management also have an interest. A second part of the program for the future of the Little is to revive there certain plays which, although not entirely successful on the occasion of their original production elsewhere, are held to be deserving of another chance, with a fresh cast and in fresh surroundings. It is a bold scheme, perhaps; still, there is no reason why it should not turn out well. The plan has been tried in Paris and New York, and has been productive of good results. During its comparatively short career, the Little Theater, has rung the changes on practically the entire dramatic gamut, the different programs ranging over comedy, tragedy, and farce. Chesterton's "Magic" was given its first performance there; and it was also the scene of one of Bernard Shaw's biggest successes, in "Fanny's First Play."

There are a host of "hows" in Lord Riddell's book, "Some Things That Matter," a collection of essays from "John O'London's Weekly," put out in the United States by Doran of New York. "How to Concentrate," "How to Observe," and "How to Read" are three of the chapter heads, and there are many others. The reading indicated seems to connote a legal turn of mind. The first chapter of Anson on "Contracts" and Pollock on "Torts," 63 pages of Best on "Evidence," Shakespeare and an anthology of English verse were advanced by the author to best form the character of a young man of 21! "Concerning poetry," says Lord Riddell, "it must be confessed that most English people are not fond of verse. They regard the reading of it as waste of time, in which respect they differ from the Scottish and the Welsh." But he includes his Anthology all the same, "containing the star turns." "The star turns" of English verse is a good phrase, even if it does smack somewhat of the music hall and detract from the dignity of that blue-covered tome, "The Oxford Book of Verse." Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, in charge of an all-potential variety entertainment, becomes a more fascinating figure.

Concert in London  
Given to Aid VerdunBand of the Garde Républicaine  
Plays in Royal Albert Hall

London, July 7

Special Correspondence

A GREAT deal of good will, ceremony, and circumstance gathered round the concert in aid of Verdun, which the London ladies' committee of the British League of Help organized for July 2 at the Royal Albert Hall. By special permission of the French Government, the famous band of the Garde Républicaine came from France to play. Two days before the concert the announcement was made that their majesties the King and Queen would personally attend it. On this news their loyal subjects prepared to flock in their thousands.

The band arrived at Victoria Station on Saturday evening (July 1), bringing with it a detachment of French cadets and the historic colors of the eighth regiment of infantry under the escort of a color party from that regiment (the only one to go through the whole of the Verdun operations). The guests were met by a distinguished company, a guard of honor from the Grenadier Guards and the full band of the Scots Guards, accompanied by pipers who lent picturesqueness to the scene.

Next day every door of the Albert Hall was thronged with people. The huge place was sold out. Many would-be listeners had to be turned away. Inside there was a brilliant scene. The band of the Garde Républicaine under their conductor chief, M. le Capitaine Guillaume Baley, M. V. O., looked very fine and formidable on the platform, and the promise of good tone and rhythmic discipline was amply fulfilled from the moment when the entry of the royal party was signaled by the playing of the British national anthem. With so much, or rather with so many people who were interesting to see, it is doubtful whether the audience listened very closely at the outset, though even in the first piece, the "Marche du Couronnement de la Muse du Peuple," by Charpentier, the excellent ensemble of the band was apparent. In the second piece, a lively Patrouille Militaire Anglaise by Baley, named "Cette Méprisable Petite Armée," the audience distinctly missed a point. Many looking at the King's face never noticed that toward the end of the Patrouille the tune of "God Save the King" was introduced. However, as the general impression of the piece was pleasing they clamored for an encore, and—seizing the ingenious compliment on a second hearing—they rose to their feet as one man. The other instrumental items of the program were Glazounoff's "Ouverture Solennelle" (arranged by Baley), two short pieces by Dukas, and the ballet from "Henry VIII" by Saint-Saëns. All these have merit as music, and were uncommonly well played, but they suffered from having been rescored for military band in the style conventional in military music, and became a little monotonous. (The program proved the need for composers to pay more attention to the possibilities inherent in military bands and to compose direct for them.)

To return from the general to the particular, however, it must be said that the wood-wind department of the band of the Garde Républicaine excels in sweetness, power, and unanimity—the French are famous for their wood wind—and that in M. Ferney the band possesses an accomplished clarinetist.

M. Jean Vallier sang twice, very effectively. At the end of the concert, his great voice rang out through the

half in "La Marseillaise." Everyone stood, headed by the King, in compliment to France, and once the British national anthem was played. The King and other members of the royal party withdrew. The concert was over. M. S.

Chicago Out-Door Music  
Experiment Proves Success

CHICAGO, July 24 (Special Correspondence).—In the Cubs ball park an experiment in the provision of outdoor music apparently is proving a success. The second of a series of concerts, given on July 19 under the direction of Eric DeLamarer brought forward Charles Marshall, of the Chicago Opera Company, and Miss Jessie Christian, a local soprano, as soloists. Mr. DeLamarer, who is possessed of a real gift for orchestral direction, had gathered together an organization some 70 members strong, and with these he gave a brilliant reading of such works as Svendsen's "Carnaval de Paris," the march from "Tannhäuser," the intermezzo from Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna," Liszt's "Les Préludes," the March from "Die Meistersinger," and the "Donna Mobile" and additional popular offerings to the apparent delight of a great multitude, and Miss Christian was effective in the "Bell Song" from "Lakme," "Caro Nome" and other pieces that are the peculiar diversion of coloratura artists.

Summer recitals recently given in Chicago include an interesting program of music for two pianos, presented July 18, by Charles Collins and Moissaye Boguslawski in Ziegfeld Theater and a violin recital by Miss Ruth Jones, July 20. The literature of two-piano music occasionally is offered to the public which takes its artistic pleasures in the concert halls by performers who—like Maier and Pattison—make such music their specialty. It is not, to be sure, a large literature, but much of it undoubtedly is ingratiating to the ear. Collins and Boguslawski began their concert with the D major sonata by Mozart, a graceful exemplar of the master's style. There was more novelty and less music in a set of variations by Christian Sinding, who did not have in them anything of great importance to say and whose production left one with admiration less for the piece than for the performance. The two pianists gave pleasure to their listeners by their playing of two elegant compositions by Louis Victor Saar and of the G major suite by Arensky. The last-named composition is not, to be sure, much more than salon music for four hands instead of two, yet its tunes are prettily conceived and deftly executed.

Miss Jones, a pupil of Prof. Leopold Auer, disclosed more than ordinary talent in the interpretation of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," Vitali's "Chaconne" and in some morceaux of hyperbated classification originally composed for piano. The luscious tone which is so notable a feature of Auer's students was a salient characteristic of the playing of Miss Jones. Nor was she lacking in the technical surety which is essential to the most convincing performance of such music as that by Lalo. It would seem that so gifted an exponent of violin art will be heard from again, for there are not many violinists of her sex whose accomplishments are as striking as those of Miss Jones. F. B.

The only London theater where Shakespeare can be seen just now is the Pavilion in the Mile End Road. This is not the most aristocratic of neighborhoods, being in fact Whitechapel. Still, it is all the more to the credit of its residents that they are prepared to give England's national dramatist a measure of support withheld from him by all the other metro-



From water color by Arshag Fetvadjan. Reproduced by permission of the artist.

Church of the Citadel, Anti. Eleventh Century.



## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Home-Made Batters, Doughs and Pastries

**T**HE four essentials in all batters, doughs, and pastries are flour, liquid, salt, and a leaven. These four must always be in definite proportions; but the non-essentials, such as sugar, shortening, spice, fruit, and flavoring, may vary according to individual taste. The proportions of the essential ingredients should be committed to memory and followed rather strictly. The liquid may be milk, water, beaten eggs, or a mixture of any two of them, or all three. For a thin batter, a cupful of flour to a cupful of liquid; for a thick batter twice as much flour as liquid; for a soft dough three times as much flour as liquid; for a stiff dough four times as much flour as liquid. For the proportions of the dry ingredients one cupful of flour calls for one-fourth of a teaspoonful of salt, and one cupful of flour calls for two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. If you remember that one cupful of flour will make four ordinary-sized muffins, biscuits, gems, or pancakes, you will see that you can construct a recipe to serve as many or as few persons as you wish.

All flour mixtures are derived from either the thin batter, the thick batter, the soft dough, or the stiff dough. Have a test for the right consistency of the various mixtures, since different kinds of flour vary in strength or thickening qualities. A thin batter should be about the consistency of thick cream; it should pour sluggishly, but immediately find its level. A thick batter should also pour, but should require a full minute to settle, or find its level. A soft dough should be rather wet and sticky and should spread in the bowl or on the board. A stiff dough should be firm, keep its shape, and not stick to the fingers or the molding board.

## What to Make With a Thin Batter

Thin batter, with or without the addition of sugar, butter, eggs, or any of the non-essentials that should be used according to individual taste, can be made into pancakes, waffles, fritters, popovers, and puffs. Cold rice, left-over cereal, or mashed potato may be added to the pancake batter, and, when so added, makes tempting and wholesome breakfast surprises.

A French pancake is nothing but a common pancake, made very thin and glorified by being spread with jelly, rolled, and sprinkled with powdered sugar. It is then good enough for dessert. Waffles usually need the addition of eggs, one egg being equal to a quarter of a cupful of liquid. Eggs and butter are complementary to one another in a batter, for the egg toughens and the butter shortens; the egg makes the batter light, the butter makes it heavy. For this reason, whenever egg is used, unless the object is to toughen somewhat and lighten a good deal, butter must be added. The maximum of richness is gained by the use of equal parts of each, but in a pinch as little as one level teaspoonful of butter may be allowed to each egg.

Fritter batters call for only a mere trace of butter to give smoothness. An excess of butter will cause a fritter to fly to pieces, if cooked in deep fat. For popovers and puffs no leaven is necessary, except air vigorously beaten in. Eggs may be used to increase their tenacity. A hot popover, as it comes from the oven, and with the hole filled with apple sauce, makes an appetizing sweet for luncheon. Chopped raisins or currants may be added to the popover batter for variety.

## With a Thick Batter

The thick batter is the muffin batter. It can also be used for fritters. Cooked cereal and cold mashed potatoes can be added to this batter for variety. Sugar added to the ordinary muffin batter, from half to two-thirds as much as you have used of flour, makes a plain cake, a cottage pudding, or a layer cake. Except in midwinter, when eggs are very high, you would, of course, use eggs in the last-named varieties. Chopped apples, peaches, figs, raisins, or fresh berries, stirred into a sweetened muffin batter, made as plain or as rich as you please and spiced with clove or nutmeg, if you like those flavors, make an excellent steamed pudding; or baked will give you an astonishing variety of quick cakes. To make bacon muffins, add some diced and fried bacon to the batter; also use the tried-out fat. Bacon griddle cakes are equally good. Nuts may be added and the mixture baked as a loaf. When you add berries to the batter, such as blackberries or blueberries, wash, dry, and flour them before adding them to the batter.

## With Soft Dough

The soft dough is the baking-powder biscuit dough, and scones, shortcakes, turnovers, dumplings, crullers, a plain crust for a meat pie or for a deep-dish fruit pie, can all be made from it, as can a score of other dishes that you can invent for yourself by adding spice, fruit, either fresh or dried, nuts, chocolate, or even chopped cold meat.

Biscuit dough offers as many variations, if not more, than muffin batter. By increasing the amount of sugar and shortening, you will have a shortcake mixture. The dough is rendered more tender and crumbly when the fat is increased. The biscuit mixture may be formed into little balls and steamed for dumplings. You may roll the dough out quite thin and lightly and sprinkle the surface with grated cheese and paprika, making several folds in the dough to inclose the cheese. Sprinkle some over the top, cut in narrow strips, and bake. These cheese straws are nice to serve with salads. A mixture of sugar and cinnamon may be used in place of the cheese and the surface sprinkled with a mixture of chipped beef, raisins, currants, and citron. The whole should be rolled like a jelly roll. Cut in about 1½ inch slices and bake with the cut side down. Cinnamon sandwiches are delicious. Jelly or grated maple sugar is often used in the same way. Chopped nuts in biscuit dough are good. With the addi-

tion of egg and the use of less liquid, you will have a still richer dough from which scones are made. These are usually cut in diamond shape and brushed with a sugar and egg mixture before baking. Cooky dough contains more eggs, sugar, and shortening and less milk and leavening.

The stiff dough is the bread dough, the pie crust dough, the hard cooky and the gingerbread dough. Sweet breads and rolls may be made from it. For these extra sugar and shortening are added to the straight dough, and in addition 1 or 2 well-beaten eggs and extra flour enough to make the dough suitable for kneading. Do not add any more flour than is absolutely necessary, or the dough will be compact and the finished product will not be light and tender. The sweetened dough will rise slowly, but not until it has doubled its bulk should it be shaped into rolls, braids, or other forms.

## Cinnamon Fruit Buns

Cinnamon fruit buns are made by rolling the dough, when it is light, into a sheet about half an inch thick, brushing over with butter, and sprinkling with brown sugar, cinnamon, and currants, then rolling it up like a jelly roll and cutting it in slices about 1½ inches thick. Place the slices upright in a greased pan and, when light, bake as usual. For a raisin bread add to the dough used for sweet rolls ½ cupful of raisins.

To make apple Kuchen, bake the sweet dough in a sheet with the following mixture on top: Three tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of cinnamon, 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and 4 sliced apples. Press the slices of apple into the dough with the sharp edge downward.

If you want the best results from any of the mixtures above described, remember that, since egg is thickening and leavening as well as wetting, you can reduce the amount of flour to the extent of 2 tablespoonfuls, and of baking powder to the extent of ½ teaspoonful for each egg that you use. A trace of sugar, say about 1 teaspoonful to 1 cupful of flour, will give to plain flour mixtures a certain softness of flavor that many persons like.

**Maple Tapioca Cream:** Place in a double-boiler a pint of rich milk, add a pinch of salt and about ¼ cupful of maple sugar, or ½ cupful of the sirup. Stir in 2 tablespoonfuls of instant tapioca. When this is cooked until transparent, stir in the beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Flavor with a little vanilla, about a teaspoonful. Remove from the fire, and stir in the stiffly whipped egg whites. Pour in mold and chill. Turn out and garnish with currant or cherry jelly, or strawberry preserves. This is delicious served with whipped or plain cream.

## A Costume of Silk and Fur

**B**ISCUIT colored jersey silk and fur compose the costume illustrated below. This combination for summer wear may seem a little incongruous, and to give a cool effect the material must be so thin as to appear almost transparent, the fur being very light in color, to match the silk. The weight of the fur makes the silk coat hang close to the figure, giving a neat look, without being in any way tight. A further charm of this costume is the pretty tones of

light and shade which the combination of fur and silk express.

One has already become accustomed this season to the use of materials generally associated with winter. Deep red and purple velvet hats no longer strike one as looking odd, when worn at mid-summer.

The use of these rich materials is almost inevitable, when depth and beauty of color play such a large part in the fashions of the moment. No lighter fabric can give quite the same effect. The waistcoat blouse, worn with



A Costume in Biscuit Colored Jersey Silk and Pale Fur



Some Exquisite Roses, an Arch of Asparagus Fern, and a Couple of Cottonwood Birds

## Some Novel Ways of Arranging Flowers

**A**T THE entrance to the glass and china department of one of the biggest shops in London stands an exquisitely arranged bowl of flowers, and five out of six of those who pass through the department pause to look at it. There is also a large display of beautiful bowls in pottery of many colors and in some wonderful American glass, and here and there a bowl has flowers in it, the novel way in which they are arranged being the idea of the art director of the department, an idea of which it will no doubt interest our readers to hear.

The writer was told the story of how the art director first thought out his original methods. At one time it was usual to have the flowers standing erect in the center of the floating bowl, supported by little glass holders; and one day he said: "I don't like them all in the middle like that; I want to get them coming over the water from the edge."

How to achieve this result was the difficulty, but this has been done by using modeling clay, each flower being fixed at the edge of the bowl with clay, so that the stalk projects an inch or so down into the water.

## Birds and Dragon Flies Included

Here are a few of the lovely schemes which presented themselves, the beauty of which was greatly enhanced by the introduction of diminutive birds made out of cotton wool by a woman artist, and of realistic dragon flies. Well-known species, seen in the hedges and fields, are taken as models for the birds.

On the top of a pale lemon-colored bowl floated a mass of delicate pink roses, while on each side was poised a red rose by the stem of the clay and over all was a delicate arch of asparagus fern. Balanced above the floating roses were a couple of dragon flies, invisibly fastened to twigs by means of pins. Quite different was the effect of a turquoise-blue American glass bowl, with blue cornflowers resting on the surface of the water, and grass-like barley bending over from the edge. A bowl of greenish-blue Upchurch pottery was edged alternately with purple and rose-colored sweet peas, and a spray of gypsophila at either side gave the desired lightness and height.

The art director is a great garden lover, and as he is the possessor of an old-world garden, the flowers used are often rather unusual ones. For instance, a single foxglove at one side of a bowl of yellow iridescent Doulton pottery looked charming, some wee birds being perched on the edge of the bowl opposite the flower. To the formation of another scheme went three exquisite roses, an arch of asparagus fern, and a couple of king-

fishers. Earlier in the year slender twigs of budding hawthorn were used, which were sometimes carried right across the bowl to form an arch with a couple of tiny whitethroats, blue-tits or bullfinches seated on the top.

## A Few Blossoms Suffice

One great advantage of this way of arranging flowers is that it needs only a few blossoms to get a beautiful effect; for example, a couple of red roses poised at the edge of a small orange-vermilion pottery basin-bowl and leaning over as though looking at themselves in the water, were lovely. An important point to note is that the flowers should always be attached to the edge of the bowl with the clay, before the water is put in; otherwise, the clay will not adhere. Also when the blossoms are fixed all around the edge of the bowl, they should come at varying heights or they are apt to have a stiff appearance.

The stands on which the bowls are placed are as unusual. They are made of mahogany stained black, and are, unlike those of Oriental manufacture, very light in design, with five slender legs, and are often several inches in height.

It seems a pity that this display of flower arranging is not more general, for it is much appreciated by the public. One lady who lives at a little distance from London comes in twice a week to see the bowls in this particular department, then goes home and copies one of them for her own table.

## A Windbreak of Stone

**I**F, IN spite of good soil and careful watering, the plants fail to grow successfully in one part of your garden, it will be wise to give the matter of prevailing wind some thought. Frequently a strong draft is responsible for the plants' failure to flourish. And frequently the real cause is not discovered—at least not for years.

If your house is quite near another house, or near a wall, a draft is bound to be caused, and is almost sure to damage plants in its path.

Gates, lattices and extra fences will all serve as windbreaks, and, when vines have been trained over them, will prove pleasingly ornamental as well as useful. Of course, shrubbery can be planted, but near a house these give too warm a welcome to mosquitoes.

An unusually attractive windbreak was evolved by one New England garden lover that might easily be copied by gardeners in any other locality.

Between the tall fence and the service porch ran a narrow passageway from street to garden. In spite of the fence built next to the sidewalk, the north wind whistled through the passageway and swept over the plants at that side of the garden. These plants did not thrive, although much extra attention was lavished upon them. Finally the thought occurred that perhaps the wind was discouraging them. Evidently a windbreak was required.

Just what sort of a windbreak to construct was a problem, solved unexpectedly when a near-by stone wall was torn down. The wall's owner was only too glad to have some of the stones carried away, and the garden lover was equally glad to secure so natural an addition to her garden's background.

The dark, weathered gray stones were piled up loosely, the open, mortarless space allowing ample circulation of air, yet preventing devastating gales from beating down the plants.

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## Two American Recipes for Brazilian Fruits

**P**ASTEL DA MANGO or Mango Pie: Select some rather sour mangos; remove their skins and cut from the seed into thick slices. Put them into a white-lined saucepan (never use tin or iron) and add a very little water at first, to draw out their juice and to keep them from sticking to the pot while they boil about 10 minutes. Then add a cupful of sugar to every 4 mangos. Let them stew for another 10 minutes or until the fruit is soft, but not much broken-up. If the juice extracted after the addition of the sugar seems more than is best for the pie, draw off part of it. (This juice, served very cold, makes a novel and refreshing drink).

Prepare flaky pastry and put filling and crusts together, as for any American pie. Bake in a hot oven until nicely browned.

This pie may be made also with only an under crust and over the top a thick meringue of the whites of two eggs, browned in the oven during the final five minutes of baking. Lemon juice may be added to this meringue or to the mango filling.

**Chestnut Pudding With Sauce:** Sift 2 cupfuls of flour, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add one cupful of mandioc flour, or, if this is not available, corn meal or graham flour. Make a hole in the mixture and put in two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, 1 cupful of sweet milk and mix them well together. Add some bits of crystallized orange peel or citron, or both, with 1 cup of seeded raisins and 2 cupfuls of blanched chestnuts. (To blanch them, remove the shell without breaking the kernels. Pour boiling water over the kernels to loosen the brown inner skins, and remove as from almonds). Lastly, stir in a large tablespoonful of melted butter and mix thoroughly. Put into a buttered mold with a tight lid and steam in a covered kettle of boiling water for two hours or longer.

If necessary, the fruit may be all omitted and the chestnuts used alone. They make a rich, delicious pudding. Serve either hot or cold, with any sort of a boiled and flavored sauce.

The costume illustrated, is in the self-color crepe nixon with "points de croix" embroidery in jade green, and the hat is of nigger straw, trimmed with quill feathers in bright, variegated colors. The straw, being rather rough-looking, makes a pleasant variety to the many types of crinoline, and is known to the French as an "English style."

It is many years since details of dress have received as much attention as at present. One has, indeed, become accustomed to the fashion of wearing shoes that match the gown. The latest innovation is that gloves should do the same, and the notion that these should be embroidered in silk of harmonious coloring takes one back to an early fashion.

These bags are made of iridescent beads, navy blue with a sheen of iridescent colors being a favorite. Of solid colors, showing no ornamental roses or peacocks as do the imported bags, the new bags either match the costume or bring the ever needed spot of color. Merchants are as puzzled as the public that a lately disappearing fashion should be so suddenly revived. These new bags are not yet for sale in finished form, but the materials are offered, together with directions for making.

**Directions for Making**  
Three spools of silk, called purse twist, and 20 bunches of beads make a bag. Another style of bag, that is covered with loops of beads, requires 25 bunches of beads. The silk is sold at \$1 a spool, and the beads sell for 10 cents a bunch.

To make the bag, the beads are divided into three equal lots, and each lot is strung on a spool of the silk. Then, using the ordinary single crochet stitch, and allowing one bead for each stitch, a circle is crocheted five inches across, for the bottom of the bag. To do this, make a chain of five chain stitches, without the beads, and then begin the single crochet stitch, arranging each bead on the front half of the stitch, and picking up the back half of the stitch on the next round. This makes a solid circle of beads.

When the five-inch circle has been completed, do not enlarge any more, but work round and round until the sides of the bag are about five inches high. Then, on the inside of the bag, make loops of chain-stitch about an inch apart, through which a piece of elastic can be threaded. This is done by making a chain of 10 or 12 stitches and fastening it to the single crochet stitch from which it started. This will not in any way affect the appearance of the outside of the bag.

Add about an inch more to the sides of the bag and finish with a row of bead loops about an inch long. These are made by pushing the beads close together on two inches of the silk thread, and catching them fast with a single crochet stitch.

The loop to go over the arm is a crocheted strip an inch wide, covered with beads, and fastened to each side of the bag. The rubber passing through the loops on the inside should be three inches long. This gives a gathered appearance at the top of the bag, and prevents articles from falling out.

**Adding the Tassel**  
The bottom of the bag may be trimmed with a tassel made of strands of beads, or a wooden ball may be

## Crocheted Bead Bags

**J**UST at a time when one felt secure in saying that the fashion for beaded bags had collapsed, and the imported bags with metal tops were being offered on bargain counters for \$1.98 or thereabouts, there began to appear on fashionable shopping streets a new type of beaded bag.

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**Adding the Tassel**  
The bottom of the bag may be trimmed with a tassel made of strands of beads, or a wooden ball may be

covered by crocheting over it, one bead to every stitch as in the bag.

Other bags are finished with a silk cord as a draw string. If this is the finish decided upon, a band made of the triple crochet stitch should be put in, an inch from the top, using the silk without the beads.

These iridescent beads may be purchased in any color. Bags for evening wear, made of crystal beads, are effective. A rose-colored one was seen recently, worn with a white costume and a rose-colored feather fan. Jade green is also popular for evening wear.

Another bag was made of navy blue and cut steel beads, the two colors forming checks almost an inch square. The five-inch circle which forms the bottom, and the loop over the arm were of the blue beads, and the ball which finished the bottom was of the cut steel beads. This bag was made by using two strands of silk, blue and gray, each threaded with matching beads. Six blue beads were put in place, and then the blue ball was dropped into the bag, and six steel ones were crocheted on, and the gray ball put out of the way in the center of the bag. When the check grew perfectly square, a blue check was begun on top of the gray one. The bags, made entirely of one color of beads, are, however, those seen most frequently, being much less troublesome to make.

A shoekeeper ventured the opinion that these bags are more popular than the machine-made ones with metal tops; they are stronger, and will wear better, because of the crocheted foundation and the fact that this purse twist was made for this purpose, and is, consequently, able to resist any reasonable strain.

**Cleanliness and Comfort**  
Mattress Protectors will keep your mattresses clean and perfectly sanitary under all conditions. Mattress Protectors are light in weight, cover the mattress like a blanket, easily washed, good as new. Once used, you are sure no housekeeper would be without them. We have sold over a million Mattress Protectors to families who know. Sold by first class department stores.

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO.

16 Light Street, New York, N. Y.

**5 SLICES of Toast**

**THE LILY GASTOSTER**  
Five slices of Golden Brown Toast at one time instead of the usual four. Thus, the Lily Toast helps you prepare a delightful breakfast.  
By Parcel Post, all charges paid, 60c east. The west of the Rockies.  
**THE LILY GASTOSTER CO.**  
98 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, New York  
Is not intended for use on ring burners.

**5 SLICES of Toast**

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MARKET SUPPORT  
IS LACKING FOR  
FOREIGN BONDS

Extent of Decline of Some Leading Issues Since First of Year

One section of the New York bond market has been in the doldrums for more than three months. While the reaction in other classes of bonds was so short-lived and of such small extent as to be hardly worthy of the name, the depression of foreign issues continues.

The bonds of European governments mostly made their high records to date in April in anticipation of the application of a policy of constructive statesmanship to the European tangle. The sharp decline which these issues have since had reflects the opinion of the financial community regarding the results of the Genoa and Hague conferences.

## Preferred Creditors

Naturally French bonds have been affected most from the disappointment of investors at the failure of the conference to achieve some tangible results. Investors generally consider that the security of French external bonds depends on the ability of France to obtain substantial reparations payments. Many bankers, however, are inclined to consider that private holders of French dollar bonds may be considered almost as preferred creditors, so vital is it to France to maintain her credit in the world. In any event it would seem that French bonds at present levels are either far too high or the best bargains of the securities markets.

## Brazilian Bonds React

On another continent Brazilian bonds have led the reaction. A combination of increasing knowledge on the part of the investing public with the unfortunate credit record of that country, the recent revolutionary movement in the army, now extinguished, and an oversupply of Brazilian offerings has served to depress the market.

For a time there was a regular flood of Brazilian issues. No less than 12 different offerings of bonds of the republic itself and Brazilian states, cities and railways, aggregating \$142,500,000 par value, have been made in the United States in the last 18 months in addition to large importations of Brazilian sterling bonds of old issues.

The following table gives the amount outstanding, current market, high for the year, month and day made and the extent of the decline of several representative foreign issues:

Amount	Bond	Mar. 1922	Dec. high	Low	High
\$18,600,000	Belgium 6 1/2%	100 1/2	104 3/4	97 1/2	104 3/4
\$10,000,000	Brazil 8 1/2%	100 1/2	108 1/2	97 1/2	108 1/2
\$10,000,000	Chile 8 1/2%	100 1/2	106 1/4	97 1/2	106 1/4
\$14,000,000	Tzechoslovak 8 1/2%	96 1/2	100 3/4	94 1/2	100 3/4
\$2,500,000	French 7 1/2%	99 1/2	104 1/4	94 1/2	104 1/4
\$8,350,000	French 8 1/2%	100 1/2	108 1/4	97 1/2	108 1/4
\$40,000,000	Paris-L 6 1/2%	75 1/2	85 1/4	65 1/2	85 1/4
\$2,000,000	Rio de Jan 8 1/2%	99 1/2	106 1/4	94 1/2	106 1/4
\$10,000,000	State Sao Paulo	100 1/2	104 3/4	97 1/2	104 3/4
\$1,936,000	Se. 1926	100 1/2	104 3/4	97 1/2	104 3/4
\$5,000,000	Dept. Seine 7 1/2%	90 1/2	98 1/4	87 1/2	98 1/4

JUNE RAILROAD  
NET SURPASSES  
RESULTS OF 1921

The Association of Railway Executives has compiled a preliminary report of June railroad earnings, based upon 170 roads that have already made returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This report shows that gross amounts to \$435,535,442, compared with \$425,797,437 gross in the corresponding month last year, an increase of \$10,028,005 or 2.4 per cent. Net totaled \$70,601,448, compared with \$47,979,901 in June, 1921, an increase of \$22,621,547, or 47.1 per cent.

Based on these figures, June net for all roads in the country would amount to \$76,000,000, or about 4 1/2 per cent return on property valuation. This bears out the estimate made Aug. 1, which was based on reports from 53 roads.

MOTOR CONCERNS  
REDUCE PRICES

The Nash Motor Company has reduced car prices \$150 to \$200 on the six-cylinder line and \$60 to \$100 on the four-cylinder line. The new prices compare with old as follows:

	New	Old
Six-cylinder touring	\$2,140	\$1,350
Six-cylinder coupe	2,890	2,090
Six-cylinder sedan	2,190	2,390
Four-cylinder touring	935	855
Four-cylinder coupe	1,195	1,455
Four-cylinder sedan	1,545	1,645

The last previous reduction on the Nash six-cylinder touring five-passenger car was \$155 on Dec. 24, 1921, and on the four-cylinder five-passenger touring car \$60, on Feb. 2, 1922.

The Chandler Motor Car Company has reduced prices from \$20 to \$300 a car. The new schedule compares with the old as follows:

	New	Old
Five-passenger touring car	\$1,495	\$1,595
Four-passenger touring car	1,195	1,295
Coupe	1,995	2,295
Sedan	2,395	2,695

The Cleveland Automobile Company reduced the price of its touring car \$100, from \$1195 to \$1095; coupe \$55, from \$1550 to \$1495 and sedan \$10, from \$1595 to \$1495.

The Stutz Motor Company has reduced prices ranging from \$90 to \$300 on various models.

AUSTRIAN CROWN IS  
ALMOST WORTHLESS

VIENNA, Aug. 3.—The exchange rate on the crown reached \$1,000 to the dollar yesterday.

Government leaders are in constant conference with representatives of industry, finance and labor in an endeavor to devise means for averting a complete breakdown.

ENGLISH TRADE  
CONDITIONS ARE  
FAIRLY STABLE

LONDON (By mail).—The Board of Trade wholesale index number for June stands at 163.2, a fall of one-half of 1 per cent from May. The principal declines were in cereals, iron and steel.

There has been a noticeable recovery of home interest in pig iron, chiefly from the Midlands foundries and South Wales. French and Luxemburg makers have renewed efforts to find a market here, but except for one or two large transactions fall to meet British competition. Germany, having been compelled to increase prices for iron, is unable to compete.

Cleveland iron masters are to discontinue the war practice of fixing prices for pig iron. This means a removal of all restrictions on buyers and sellers.

Stocks here of East coast hematite are accumulating, producers are cutting prices to reduce these stocks. A fair business is passing with Germany in East coast hematite.

Little progress is apparent in shipbuilding. Lloyds Register returns for the last quarter show a falling off in tonnage launched and commenced. This is really the result of the strike, which brought shipbuilding to a standstill for many weeks, and was followed by the engineers' strike. Shipowners say over-production has practically ceased, and the balance between demand and supply will gradually be restored.

There is some falling off in cotton goods inquiry. The home trade will buy only from stock, or for quick delivery. India is in the market for light goods, but demand from China is slow.

NEW INTEREST  
IN GALVESTON-  
HOUSTON CO.

After a period of inactivity lasting several years the stock of the Galveston-Houston Electric Company has suddenly made its reappearance in the quotation sheets. Prior to July 10 last there had been no trading in the stock on the Boston Stock Exchange this year, nor for many months previously, but beginning on that date with a transaction at 36 trading to a total amount of 1264 shares occurred in 15 trading days at prices between 33 and 36.

Buying of the stock has been of persistent odd-lot character by investors purchasing for a long pull. Less than eight years ago the stock was on a 7 per cent basis, and recent improvement in earnings had led to the belief that in the course of time the company may again attain such prosperity.

After the slump in earnings caused by the war Galveston-Houston made such rapid recovery that in 1920 it earned a balance after preferred dividends equal to 13.1 per cent on the common stock. Strictly speaking, a further charge of unknown amount for replacements and reserves should be made before calculating earnings on the common.

An enforced cut in fares to 5 cents in one city and 6 cents in the other, coupled with business depression, caused a second decline in earnings from which the company is now beginning to recover. From a balance of \$8647, after fixed charges in February, earnings have recovered steadily to a balance of \$29,057, in May. Continued recovery of earnings and success in refunding \$3,627,000 bonds, due 1925, on a favorable basis would place the \$3,988,000 common stock in an excellent position.

SUDAN GRASS  
IN KANSAS PROVES  
OF GREAT BENEFIT

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—The introduction of Sudan grass into Kansas as a hay and forage crop is proving of great value to the farmers of the State, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. This sorghum is a native of Africa, the native habitat of bafr and an important grass and feed crop in the middle west. Sudan grass was brought to the United States by the Department of Agriculture and was first tried out in Texas. It promised so well there that it was brought to Kansas, and is now superseding some other sorghums in this State as a summer pasture and hay crop.

A bulletin on Sudan grass, issued by the Board of Agriculture this week, Mr. Mohler said:

"Primarily a hay crop of superior quality and heavy yield, Sudan has proved itself the best pasture grass in the State. Having its best period of growth during July and August, when other pasture grasses are more or less dormant, or have become woody, the Sudan grass fills a space in the pasture season with a bountiful supply of fresh pasture much appreciated by live stock."

BANK OF ENGLAND  
WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

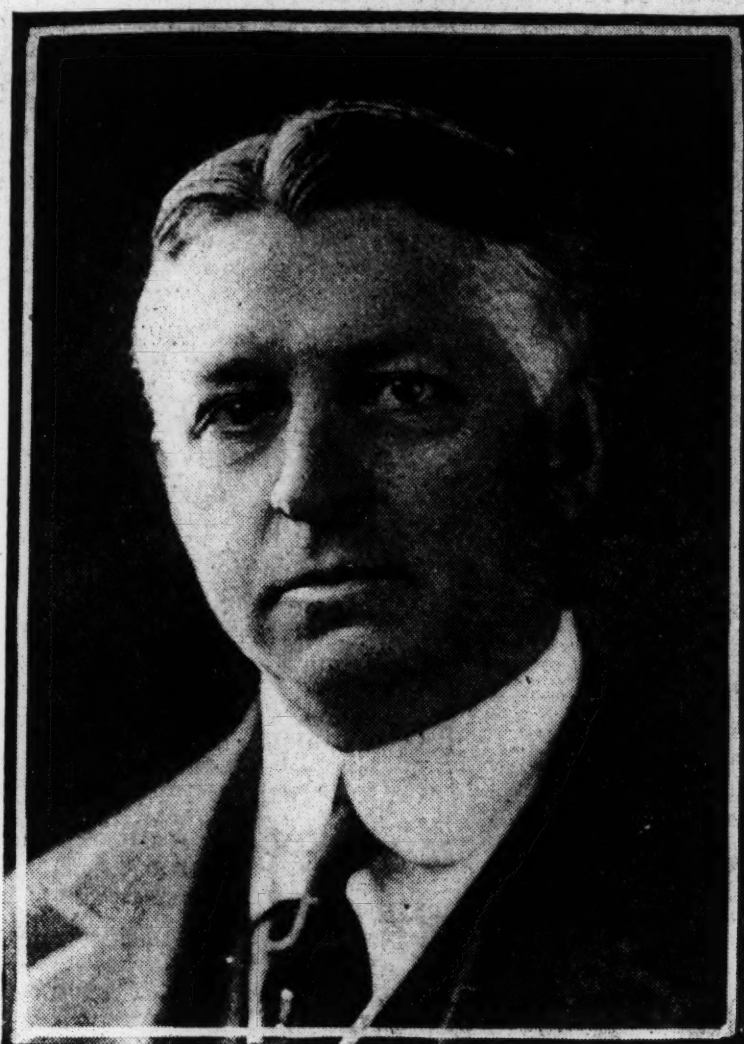
	Total	Reserve	Increase
Total Reserve	£20,075,000	£1,021,000	
Circulation	125,774,000	1,017,000	
Bullion	127,399,000	4,000	
Other Securities	78,980,000	4,737,000	
Other Deposits	107,969,000	393,000	
Public Deposits	15,355,000	1,059,000	
Govt Secs	44,279,000	2,225,000	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 16.20 per cent as compared with 17.30 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £750,007,000 compared with £726,910,000 last week, and £637,551,000 this week last year.

## MIDVALE STEEL'S EARNINGS

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1922, shows a deficit of \$1,435,111, after charges, taxes, depreciation, and depletion, compared with a deficit of \$1,152,827 in the previous quarter and a deficit of \$1,289,393 in the second quarter of 1921.



Earl D. Babst

ONE of the many interesting careers of Americans, who have become prominent leaders in business fields, is that of Earl D. Babst, president of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Babst as a youth proved to be an excellent and diligent student. A native of Crestline, O., he attended Kenyon College, in Gambier, O., for three years and then went to the University of Michigan, where he graduated.

After leaving college Mr. Babst married and settled down in Detroit, associating himself with Otto Kirchner in the law practice. He was very active in business and civic matters, becoming a director in the Citizens Savings Bank, and founding the Detroit University School.

Later Mr. Babst became a member of the law firm of Green, Peters & Babst, in Chicago, which was counsel for the National Biscuit Company. In 1906 he moved to New York City, and succeeded his firm as general counsel for the National Biscuit Company of which concern he was made first vice-president. His study and application of retailing proved a valuable asset to him.

Since 1915 Mr. Babst has been president of the American Sugar Refining Company. He is also a director of the National City Bank of New York, the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, the Great American Insurance Company and the American Alliance Insurance Company.

During the war Mr. Babst was a member of the International Sugar Commission, and represented the United States in the allocation of sugar supplies to the Allies.

UNCERTAINTY OF  
COTTON PRICES  
AFFECTS GOODSMarkets Considerably Disturbed  
by Government Report  
on Crop

Uncertainty as to the stability of prices for raw cotton continues to be the unsettling factor in the market for cotton goods. This week's surprising Government report showing an actual loss in condition and indicating a crop of only 11,449,000 bales was entirely unlooked for. The advance of \$8 a bale which immediately followed the report has still further disturbed the goods markets. Some mills have withdrawn prices and refuse to quote.

Ever since the turn of the year the inquiry for cotton goods, speaking broadly, has been restricted. At the same time cotton steadily advanced from 15 cents to over 23 cents in June. Any attempt to advance cloth prices in keeping with the advance in cotton has met the strongest sort of price resistance from buyers. Sellers have been able to obtain some increases in price, but these have been far more conservative than those recorded by the raw material.

Except in one or two instances, mills have been selling their goods at the closest of profit margins and at times at a loss. Neither mills nor buyers are willing to make commitments ahead. Orders are given only for small lots and for early delivery. Lack of confidence is the leading characteristic of both buyer and seller.

The government report has increased this uncertainty, as it tends to indicate that cotton will not be plentiful and that cotton prices are more likely to be higher than lower. Unless manufacturers can obtain commensurate advances the future is not promising. A commission house head, closely identified with a large number of mills says, "Only those plants which laid in a good supply of cotton, at much lower prices, will make money during the coming quarter."

ARGENTINA REJECTS  
ALL LOAN OFFERS

According to advices reaching New York bankers, the Argentine Government rejected all bids for a \$60,000,000 peso loan, opened at noon Saturday. Bids were received from the National City Bank and Blair & Co. of New York.

Two Argentine bankers, understood to represent the Guaranty Company, of New York and British interests, respectively, also submitted bids. It is understood none of the bids covered the full \$60,000,000 pesos offered.

## INVINCIBLE OIL'S RECOVERY

Invincible Oil Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net earnings before depletion and depreciation of \$1,575,598, compared with a deficit of \$1,235,250 for the similar period of 1921. President E. R. Ratloff says the reduction in the price of crude oil which occurred during July, of course, affected future earnings to some extent.

INTERNATIONAL  
PAPER ON ROAD  
TO PROSPERITYWith Heavy Demand for Output  
Company Gets Ready to  
Make Money

With newspaper consumption running at a record rate and higher prices indicated, the outlook for the International Paper Company for the last half of 1922 shows a reversal from the first six months. With mills running a good part of the first half at about 50 per cent of capacity, the company did well if it managed to break even, but the recent advance of \$5 a ton in print paper, with this department running close to capacity, should enable it to do better.

The present output of newspaper is up to the daily normal maximum, 1100 tons, while other grades of paper bring the total daily output to between 1600 and 1700 tons. The company can dispose of its total newspaper output without difficulty in present demand, but further expansion of this end of production is not likely. To do so would necessitate putting higher cost machines into operation, and present prices precluded that. Demand for other grades of paper is fair, except wrapping paper.

Making a poor start, International Paper cannot be expected to do very much in earnings this year. Continuation of present demand for print paper may help some, but the margin of profit is slim at \$75 a ton. About 50 per cent of its newspaper tonnage was contracted for to 1923 at the old rate of \$70. The new price recently announced does not apply on this tonnage.

## Overcoming Handicaps

After an 18-month siege of adverse conditions, International Paper appears getting in position to make money in 1922. It is its record year, when net for common equaled \$52 a share. Poor business conditions, aggravated by a strike and deflation of its large inventory, were its lot in 1921, and resulted in a deficit of close to \$8,000,000. The write-off for inventory depreciation, chiefly wood, last year alone required \$6,000,000.

Operations early in 1922 reflected directly the strike which shut down the mills for almost three months beginning May, 1921. This strike cost the company many customers, so that tonnage contracted for at the beginning of this year was small. It has already regained many of them, and now has enough business to keep the newspaper mills at the peak of production.

Labor troubles appear over for the time, as it is probably the only large company in the United States or in Canada which is running on an open-shop basis. When the company was under agreement with the unions, strikes occurred almost every spring. Practically all newspaper mills in the United States and Canada are at capacity. Consumption in the first six months indicates 2,300,000 tons will be used this year. Roughly this represents an advance of more than 10 per cent over the 1920 consumption, a record to that time.

## Asset Value

Appreciation of the high asset value of the common, coupled with improved outlook, is no doubt responsible for the strength rather than prospects of any immediate dividend. The policy in respect to dividends has been extremely conservative, and President Dodge has said many times that payments will not even be considered till it is demonstrated beyond doubt they could be maintained. No dividends have been paid on the junior shares since 1918.

The balance sheet at the close of 1921 gives the common a book value of \$220 a share. That this figure is much higher than is shown by the balance sheet is a certainty. Many properties such as timberlands purchased years ago at low prices and valuable water power rights owned are carried at figures which in some instances do not even approximate their true value.

An indication of this condition is found in the decision some time ago to utilize some of its water powers for generation of electricity for public sale. The first plant is under construction at Sherman Island, N. Y., and will have an initial capacity of 20,000 horsepower.

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS  
(Quoted by Marshall & Company)

	Bid	Asked
American Glue Company	106	
American Mfg. Co. preferred	127	131
American Mfg. Co. common	91 1/2	95 1/2
Arlington Mills	101	106
Bates Manufacturing	257	
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	235	242
Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co.	114	118
Brookside Mills	180	
Brookside Mills Common	210	
Dartmouth Mfg. Preferred	82	
Draper Corporation	150	155
Farr Alpaca Co.	147	152
Federal Mfg. Co.	175	181
Greenfield Tap & Die Co.	89	93
Heywood-Wakefield Pfd.	103	106
Lancaster Mills Common	122	132
Lancaster Mills Preferred	100	104 1/2
Loman Mills	175	181
Ludlow Mfg. Associates	137	142
Manomet Mills	113	119
Mass. Cotton Mills	154	160
Merrimac Cotton Co.	167	172
Nashua Mills	150	
Nashua Mfg. Pfd.	98 1/2	104
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	228	
Nonquitt Spinning Co.	94	98
Pepperell Mfg.	172	
Plymouth Cordage	171	175
Quincy Mkt. Cold Stor. Com.	138	145
Quincy Mill Common	225	
Sharp Mfg. Company	111	120
Wamsutta Mills	120	
Whitman Mills	192	212
Yale & Towne Mfg.	305	315

## FISK RUBBER PROFITS LARGER

Fisk Rubber Company reports for the six months ended June 30, 1922, final net profits of \$1,111,191, compared with final net of \$598,268 in the corresponding period of last year and \$1,873,417 for the last half of the 1921 calendar year.

## FURTHER RYAN SALES

Interest in the New York Stock Exchange seat of Allan A. Ryan brought \$75,000 at auction sale, and Allan A. Ryan Company's customers' accounts receivable brought \$85,815.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (Special).—An interesting importation was the subject of a test case determined here yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers. The merchandise at issue, imported in the name of E. Mittelstaedt, Inc., was described as "crêped wool tops" and "dyed mohair tops" or "curly mohair." In a lengthy opinion by Judge Brown, the customs board concludes that the crêped wool tops were properly assessed on entry at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 288, as manufactures of wool, and that the remainder of the importation was properly assessed as manufactures of mohair, at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 308 of the tariff act of 1913.

In bringing this issue to the attention of the customs tribunal, the protestants sought lower rates than those imposed by the collector. The crêped wool tops were claimed dutiable at only 8 per cent ad valorem, as wool tops, under paragraph 286, while the dyed mohair tops or curly mohair was claimed dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem under the provision in paragraph 306 for mohair tops. An alternative claim was made under paragraph 286 for duty at 8 per cent ad valorem.

"The record shows," writes Judge Brown, "that the crêped wool or crêped wool tops are not used in their imported condition, but consist of material for manufacturing women's hair rolls and men's artificial beards and moustaches. It is dyed and crimped by a wool sliver over two cords and run through a crimping machine."

"From these considerations we hold that crêped wool tops are wool tops and something more; a step beyond tops. We hold that the evidence before us that the merchandise has reached the stage of a distinct manufactured article and was therefore properly classified as a manufacture of wool under paragraph 288 at 35 per cent ad valorem."

"As to the 'curled mohair' we think that the processes employed to make it into that article from mohair tops are sufficient to remove it from the latter category and to elevate it into a manufacture of mohair as covered by paragraph 308."

"As to both articles an inspection of the samples in evidence supports this view."

"Judgment will issue in favor of the Government overruling both protests."

MARINE COMPANY  
TO ENTER GERMAN  
TRADE IN AUTUMN

International Mercantile Marine will start a New York-Bremen service, on Nov. 11, with the steamers Pittsburg and Canopic. It is learned from unofficial sources. The Pittsburg is now in the Boston-Philadelphia-Liverpool service, and the Canopic in the Montreal-Liverpool service. Steamers Vedic and Poland, after a successful season in the Montreal-Bremen run, will be tied up when the St. Lawrence River is closed to navigation, though the original plan was to put these two steamers in the New York-Bremen run also. The White Star Montreal-Bremen service was begun for a trial of German trade. Its success opened the possibility of as good business during the winter from New York.

Adverse foreign exchange kept the 1921 quota of 68,069 German immigrants down to 19,053, or 28 per cent, but steamship men expect an improvement. This is believed to explain the White Star's entrance in the trade. New York-Bremen services are maintained by the North German Lloyd and the United States lines under a non-competitive contract. With the entrance of the White Star Line, keen competition is expected, with attendant reductions in rates.

MAXWELL MOTOR  
REDUCES NOTES

In April the Maxwell Motor concern anticipated \$4,000,000 7 per cent notes due later in 1922. Of \$4,000,000 notes due in 1923, \$1,750,000 are being paid off. It is planned to pay off the rest of the 1923 notes before the close of this year. This will leave \$4,000,000 notes due in 1924 to be paid off. If Maxwell pays off the remainder of \$2,250,000 1923 notes this year, it will have paid off in nine months nearly \$8,000,000, all before maturity.

Despite the fact that \$5,000,000 7 per cent notes have been paid off since April, Maxwell has on hand nearly \$6,000,000 cash.

"The question of dividends on the 'A' stock is not likely to be taken up in the near future. However, liquidation this coming autumn of the remaining \$2,250,000 7 per cent notes due in 1923 will place the 'A' stock in line for dividend discussion, because indebtedness will then be only \$4,000,000, representing notes due in 1924."

Maxwell expects a record business next year. A comprehensive plan for enlarging output and sales is being put into shape.

INVINCIBLE OIL'S  
GOOD EARNINGS

The report of the Invincible Oil Corporation for the six months ended June 30, 1922, showed earnings from operations of \$2,571,949. Other income was \$153,105.

The net income before depletion and depreciation, but after deducting \$302,338 interest and discount and \$745,219 for development and drilling expenses, was \$1,676,598.

## GASOLINE PRICE CUT

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Atlantic Refining Company has announced a price reduction, effective today, of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline and 1 cent a gallon on kerosene in all territory supplied by the company in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Gasoline will be sold at service stations for 27 cents and at garages at 34 cents. Kerosene will be sold at stores for 13 cents.

GENERAL MOTORS  
SURPLUS TOTAL  
IS \$27,403,428

This Equal to \$1.33 on Outstanding Common Stock—Future as to Earnings Bright

General Motors Corporation's complete report for six months ended June 30, 1922, shows a surplus of \$27,403,428 after charges, federal taxes and preferred stock dividends, equivalent to \$1.33 a share earned on the outstanding 20,553,633 common shares of no par value. This compares with a surplus of \$6,468,551, or 31 cents a share on 20,528,790 common stock outstanding in the 1921 period.

The consolidated income statement for six months ended June 30, compares:

	1922	1921
Net earnings .....	\$36,722.394	\$18,259.461
Int fed taxes, etc..	6,011.156	8,599.929
Net profits .....	30,711.238	9,659.532
G & M prop thereof	30,559.346	9,605.676
Pfd & deb divs....	3,155.918	3,137.125
Surplus .....	27,403.428	6,468.551







## NEW HIGH LEVELS RECORDED ALMOST DAILY IN STOCKS

Despite Strikes and Reactions  
1922 Witnessing Record Quotations in Various Issues

Although periods of indecision in the stock market have been frequent recently, hardly a day goes by but that some stock moves up to new high prices for 1922 notwithstanding strikes. More than a dozen issues have established new 1922 records this week.

The advance in the railroad shares has been conspicuous. Several of the industrials, particularly Western Union, Corn Products, International Paper, and Crucible Steel have also been prominent in the advance, at least two of these reaching new high prices in history.

The following table presents those stocks that have recently made new highs for this year, together with the advance from 1922 lows.

Recent 1922	High	Low	Adv.
Allied Chemical	11 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
American Can	6 1/4	5 3/4	3/4
American Locomotive	12 1/2	10 1/2	2 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	58 1/2	55 1/2	3 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	23 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2
St. Paul	48 1/2	45 1/2	3 1/2
Consolidated Gas	12 1/2	11 1/2	1 1/2
Corn Products	10 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2
Crucible Steel	5 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2
International Paper	5 1/2	4 1/2	1 1/2
New York Central	9 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2
Norfolk & Western	11 1/2	10 1/2	1 1/2
Pennsylvania	33 1/2	32 1/2	1 1/2
South Rail	26 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2
Western Union	10 1/2	9 1/2	1 1/2

\*Highest prices in history.

## SOME SIDELIGHTS ON TELEPHONE DIRECTORY TASK

Some conception of the magnitude of the work involved in compiling and printing the telephone directories of the Bell system is obtained when it is known that there are approximately 2500 different directories published on an average of two annually, and that this necessitates the printing of about 17,718,500 copies. The paper used, including the cover stock, weighs approximately 41,725,000 pounds, and represents an annual cost of \$1,922,575.

To haul this paper from the mills to the print shops requires approximately 324 freight cars of 50,000 pounds capacity. This would make 14 solid train loads of 60 cars each. To deliver the directories after they have been printed would require nearly 4200 five-ton truck loads and several thousand men to deliver the books from the trucks to the subscribers.

There are approximately 26,053,700 lines of subscribers' listings and advertising to be cared for during a period of one year. If it were possible to make up one four-column book, this book would contain 53,390 pages, 9 x 11 inches and the book would be 72 inches thick. If this book were divided into volumes the size of the New York directory with 1484 pages, there would be 36 volumes.

The direct expense to all the Bell companies in connection with these directories is \$8,134,750, but they have a credit in the form of advertising which reduces the net cost to \$3,162,859.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL	
Gross revenue	\$13,513,554
Net after taxes	1,539,182
Operating income	1,251,104
Net income	807,090
Six months:	
Gross revenue	\$71,156,775
Net after taxes	\$8,819,677
Operating income	1,617,154
Net income	\$2,815,723

\*Deficit

## CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.05 1/2	1.06	1.04 1/2	1.05 1/2
Dec.	1.07 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.06 1/2	1.07 1/2
May	1.11 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.11 1/2
Corn				
Sept.	.63 1/2	.64 1/2	.62 1/2	.63 1/2
Dec.	.67 1/2	.68 1/2	.66 1/2	.67 1/2
May	.71 1/2	.72 1/2	.70 1/2	.71 1/2
Oats				
Sept.	.33 1/2	.34 1/2	.32 1/2	.33 1/2
Dec.	.37 1/2	.38 1/2	.36 1/2	.37 1/2
May	.41 1/2	.42 1/2	.40 1/2	.41 1/2
Lard				
Sept.	11.40	11.40	11.27	11.27
Oct.	11.37	11.37	11.27	11.35

b Bid.

## Public Utility Earnings

READING TRANSIT & LIGHT	
Operating revenue	\$239,658
Operating expenses	205,062
Operating income	34,595
Net income	22,631
Twelve months:	
Operating revenue	\$2,952,802
Operating expenses	2,561,075
Operating income	391,727
Total income	410,616
Deductions	86,828
Net income	323,787

## BINGHAMTON LIGHT, HEAT & POWER

June:	
Operating revenue	\$84,946
Operating expenses	65,513
Operating income	19,433
Net income	22,969
Twelve months:	
Operating revenue	\$989,821
Operating expenses	745,121
Operating income	244,700
Total income	242,356
Deductions	125,318
Net income	116,938

## VERMONT HYDRO-ELECTRIC

June:	
Operating revenue	\$99,715
Operating expenses	22,587
Operating income	77,128
Net income	15,727
Twelve months:	
Operating revenue	\$527,149
Operating expenses	366,323
Operating income	160,825
Total income	163,504
Deductions	135,167
Net income	28,337

## SPOT PIG IRON HIGHER

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Spot pig iron has advanced \$2 a ton in the Chicago market, \$28 being quoted. Iron for future shipment is quotable at \$26, Chicago.

## CROP MOVING IS BEING ARRANGED

Western Reserve Bank Plans to  
Expand Monetary Preparations

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 3.—The Ninth District Federal Reserve Bank expects to put out \$10,000,000 Federal Reserve notes to move the crop in addition to \$49,500,000 now circulating. Last autumn it put out \$3,000,000 above current circulation. The early maturity of the grain is likely to bring by mid-August a volume of country money demand unusual before September. The railroad situation makes it doubtful when the crop movement will begin to be felt at terminal markets.

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minneapolis, and the Minneapolis General Electric and "Soo" Line have coal enough for a month to six weeks. The Minneapolis Street Railway reports only a 20-day supply actually on the spot, but some assurances of an additional supply. Washburn Lignite and Red Trail companies are preparing to ship North Dakota lignite which can be laid down in Minneapolis at \$5.50 to \$6.50 a ton. No price advances have been made here by dealers. Duluth docks, normally beginning at this time to pile high for winter, now look bare. Under pressure Duluth could load 2500 cars daily, if coal comes up the lakes and cars be made available.

Business has been greatly stimulated by the favorable crop season and revival of building activity. The general belief is that the railroad strikers are beaten, but when the strikers get going the crop will back up in the country unless the situation changes soon. Labor Day usually marks the first big run of the season into Minneapolis terminals, with 1500 to 2000 cars of various grains into terminal yards in some seasons of a heavy early movement.

In North Dakota, coincident with the shaking off of the Nonpartisan League difficulties, a great crop is indicated. In 1918 that State raised 94,000,000 bushels, as figures are accepted here, and in 1919 129,000,000. One enthusiast of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce trading floor, sent back from North Dakota, says there are 140,000,000 in the promise of the fields when he left. Discounting this a little still leaves a fine prospect for North Dakota, now 85 to 90 per cent beyond damage possibility, a wet harvest being the only thing that could scale down quantity or quality much.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:	
Call loans—Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4 1/2%
Outside com'l paper	4 1/4%
Year money	4 1/2%
Yester com'l paper	4 1/4%
Indiv. cus. col. Pns.	5 1/2%
Bar silver in New York	69 1/2
Bar silver in London	35 1/4
Mexican dollars	53 1/4
Bar gold in London	92 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	94
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

P.C.		P.C.	
Boston	6 1/2	Berlin	6
New York	4 1/2	Bombay	5 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	Brussels	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	Christiansburg	5 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	Copenhagen	5 1/2
Chicago	4 1/2	Madrid	5 1/2
St. Louis	4 1/2	Paris	5 1/2
Kansas City	5	London	5 1/2
Minneapolis	5	Rome	5 1/2
Dallas	4 1/2	Stockholm	5 1/2
San Francisco	4 1/2	Switzerland	3 1/2
Amsterdam	4		

## Clearing House Figures

Boston		New York	
Exchanges	\$55,000,000	\$70,400,000	
Year ago today	\$42,728,047		
Balances	17,000,000	84,400,000	
Bel. year ago today	11,157,948		
F. R. bank credit	17,333,831	68,900,000	

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.	
Prime Eligible Banks—	
60-90 days	3 1/2%
90-120 days	3 1/4%
Under 30 days	3 1/4%
Less Known Banks—	
60-90 days	3 1/4%
90-120 days	3 1/4%
Under 30 days	3 1/4%
Eligible Private Banks—	
60-90 days	3 1/4%
90-120 days	3 1/4%
Under 30 days	3 1/4%

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling and yen, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.	
	Last
Sterling	24.56 1/2
Demar	84.44 1/2
Cables	4.45 1/2
France	8.20
Guillem	38.54
Swiss	19.15
Swiss franc	8.99
Swiss franc	19.09
Swiss franc	19.09
Swiss franc	19.09

## OWENS BOTTLE'S EARNINGS

Owens Bottle for the six months ended June 30, reports net profits of \$1,998,185 after expenses and taxes, compared with \$1,147,558 in the first half of 1921.

## SUGAR CONCERN IS SAVED FROM RECEIVERSHIP

Bank Loan of \$10,000,000 for  
Cuba Cane Proves Decidedly  
Constructive—Future Bright

When the \$10,000,000 bank loan for the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation was arranged by New York bankers last autumn, it was generally believed that the company had literally been snatched from receivership. The end has thoroughly justified the means. It is believed that a piece of constructive banking the loan deserves to rank with the Goodyear Tire financing and some other notable transactions of the readjustment period, which were the salvation of important industries.

President Ogilvie's letter to stockholders in connection with the offering of \$10,000,000 Eastern Cuba bonds contains encouragement. The corporation's sugar has all been sold—most of it before the recent higher prices—but with its sugar pledged to the banks for loans the company really need not fret over the matter of sales. Many other producers were similarly handicapped, in fact, it was this extensive forced selling which created the low price of 1 1/2 cents a pound. Fortunately the element of compulsory sales will be lacking next crop—at least so far as Cuba Cane is concerned.

## Floating Debt Reduced

The concern has, nevertheless, been able this fiscal year largely to reduce its floating debt, while receipts from sugar not yet delivered and other collections will pay off all the remaining acceptances against sugar of the present crop. The \$10,000,000 new subsidiary bonds will fund for 15 years an equal amount of floating debt, and at no increase in interest charges. The \$10,000,000 bankers' loan of last year will be extended to \$7,500,000 until Oct. 1, 1923, at 6 per cent; the other \$2,500,000 will be paid off in cash.

The official expectation that the extended \$7,500,000 of this loan will be paid off next year at maturity is of interest to the holders of the \$17,541,600 debentures who subordinated their claims to the \$10,000,000 loan last fall. The subordination terminates with the discharge of the \$10,000,000 debt, after which the 8 per cent debentures will be restored to their former status as equal in all respects to the present 7 1/2. The higher interest rate, however, remains in effect until maturity in 1930. The 7 1/2, now selling at 89, yield 8.95 per cent. On the same interest basis the 8s would sell at 94 1/2 against a current market of 91.

## Higher Sugar in Sight

It is the judgment of the best analysts of world sugar statistics that sugar prices have by no means achieved the full measure of recovery indicated by estimates of production and consumption over the next two or three years. Authorities unite in the prediction that next year, not to look any farther ahead, will be a profitable one for sugar producers generally. Cuba Cane, upon completion of the present financing, will have outstanding \$25,000,000 7 1/2 per cent debentures, \$10,000,000 7 1/2 per cent mortgage bonds of its subsidiary, Eastern Cuba Sugar Corporation, and the \$7,500,000 6 per cent extended loan. The total interest requirements will be approximately \$3,125,000, which would be more than covered by an operating profit of only 3-10 cent a pound. It is significant in this connection that the operating profit in the past six completed fiscal years has been much more than 3-10 cent a pound, as shown by the following figures representing operating profit:

	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
1917-18	1917-18	1917-18	1917-18	1917-18
1918-19	1918-19	1918-19	1918-19	1918-19
1919-20	1919-20	1919-20	1919-20	1919-20
1920-21	1920-21	1920-21	1920-21	1920-21

## Profits Outlook

The average per pound profit in the past six years was 0.866 cents. But the latest two years of the group were obviously abnormal. Disregarding them, therefore, it is found that the average per pound profit for the preceding four years was 0.96 cent, Cuba Cane on a production, say, of 3,750,000 bags and with an average per pound profit of 0.96 cents, would earn more than \$11,000,000. On a profit per pound the same as obtained in 1917-18, or the smallest of the four years, the total earnings would be \$7,500,000.

These figures indicate the possibilities in the way of earning power in excess of fixed interest requirements during a period of favorable sugar prices. They suggest that while a resumption of preferred dividends may not be closely imminent, neither is it to be regarded as a hopelessly remote contingency. There are 500,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred outstanding, dividends on which, calling for \$3,500,000 annually, are in arrears since April 1, 1921. The stock is selling under 40.

The proposed new 7 1/2 per cent Eastern Cuba bonds, while they are a mortgage issue, exert their strongest appeal upon the speculative imagination. The 16-year call on Cuba Cane common at 20, or 4 points above the present market, is a conversion privilege which may well result in a substantial premium on the bonds. Above the conversion price every one-point advance in the stock is equal to 5 points in the bond.

It would doubtless accord with the expectations of the Cuba Cane management if these \$10,000,000 bonds ultimately disappeared entirely through conversion.

## BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, Aug. 3.—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare:

	Aug. 3, '22	Aug. 4, '21
Gold	\$530,300,000	\$521,500,000
Silver	\$48,800,000	\$48,800,000
Loans and disc.	\$4,991,400,000	\$5,261,200,000
Circulation	\$4,899,200,000	\$7,344,500,000
Treasury deposit	\$3,567,800,000	\$3,788,800,000
War advances	\$2,000,000,000	\$2,000,000,000
To state	\$22,600,000	\$23,800,000
Bank rate	6 1/2	6 1/2

## NEBRASKA FARMER OPPOSES HIGHER THRESHING CHARGE

LINCOLN, Neb. (Special Correspondence).—A strike is on among farmers in southern Nebraska, but it is a strike against the combination of threshermen. After these had met they announced that they would have to charge 8 cents a bushel for threshing when the farmer furnished coal and a crew of 15 cents if the threshermen supplied these.

Claiming that 15 cents is too big a proportion of the 80 cents that wheat is bringing on the local markets, the farmers in Gage, Saline, and Thayer have announced that they will not pay more than 6 and 12 cents respectively, and that if this proposal is not accepted, they will form neighborhood pools, buy a threshing machine and do their own work.

The professional threshermen say that they would lose money at a less figure than that fixed, and that if the farmers' proposal is accepted, the threshing machine owners will be the losers. They will discover that their inexperience will add so much to the original cost that they will lose by not accepting the 8 and 15-cent rate. A number of combination headers and threshers, whereby the whole operation of cutting and threshing is done by one machine, are being purchased for this section.

## RAILROADS HAVE HEAVY TRAFFIC DESPITE STRIKE

Freight Loadings Make Record  
for This Season of Year in  
Week Ended July 22

## Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Despite the railway strike the total freight loading of all commodities, other than coal, on the railroads during the week ended July 22, was the heaviest for this season of the year in any in the history of the carriers, and within nine-tenths of 1 per cent of the peak of Oct. 15, 1920, according to reports received by the car service division of the American Railway Association.

During that week 861,124 cars were loaded with revenue freight, an increase of 217 cars over the preceding week, and an increase of 73,099 cars as compared with the corresponding week of last year. Compared with the corresponding week in 1920, however, total loadings for the week of July 22 of this year showed a decrease of 67,294 cars. Omitting coal loadings, however, the reports showed that the loading of all other commodities during the week of July 22, 1922, totaled 785,064 cars, which was an increase over the total for the same commodities during the corresponding week two years ago of 58,236 cars.

Coal loadings totaled 76,060 cars, a reduction of 1274 cars over the previous year. Compared with the corresponding week of last year, this was a decrease of 73,745 cars, and 125,530 two years ago. Coke loadings amounted to 9949 cars, a gain of 251 cars over the preceding week. It also was an increase of 6179 over the corresponding week of last year, but 3178 below two years ago. Reports showed an increase over the week before of the total loadings of all commodities in the eastern Allegheny and southwestern districts, while the Potomac, southern, northwestern and central western districts reported decreases compared with the corresponding week last year. All shows an increase, with the exception of the Potomac and southwestern districts, which showed decreases.

## FUEL OIL BURNING RECEIVES IMPETUS

There is a large supply of fuel oil in the United States, the United States Shipping Board alone owning a surplus of 3,000,000 barrels. Oil companies are seeking a market and a number of industrial concerns, anticipating future irregular coal supply, are considering fuel oil installations. Among these is the Central Leather Company, which is negotiating with the oil-burning equipment in its plants. This is a revival of the tendency first manifested in 1919, when there was an oversupply of fuel oil, following the cessation of the war. At that time, New England led the way in the adoption of oil fuel for industrial use. The Providence-New Bedford industrial district contains a large number of oil-burning plants, including many textile mills.

## DIVIDENDS

Hamilton Manufacturing Company directors took no action on the common dividend today. It was omitted three months.

Sharp Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 22. Mahoning Investment Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 22. Ludlow Manufacturing Associates declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 2.

The Federal Light & Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. Mahoning Investment Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 22 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Atlas Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 21.

## GASOLINE PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey today announced a reduction of two cents a gallon in the price of gasoline.

## BELGIAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS GOOD AND CROPS GAIN

Marked Improvement in Cotton  
Textiles—Unemployment  
Situation Better

Negotiations started in June between the German and Belgian governments for redemption of the marks circulated in Belgium during the war were unsuccessful, say cable advices to the United States Department of Commerce from Acting Commercial Attaché Cross. The possibility of the German moratorium on reparations payments is causing concern, since Belgium had relied largely on reparations for cutting down the budget deficit.

Stocks on the Brussels Bourse generally showed favorable increases in value during June. Crop conditions, although by no means normal, were improved by better weather conditions during the past month. Luxembourg metallurgical plants are beginning to compete seriously with the Belgian industry.

Textile conditions are more favorable than in any other industry, and the cotton-spinning mills are working to capacity. A larger American demand for improved plate-glass business, but window glass is very weak.

Aside from exceptional activity in hides and skins, conditions in Antwerp show no important change.

During the past month note circulation of the Banque Nationale fluctuated between 6,150,



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS BANCROFT  
REACHES FINAL

Defeats Miss Helen Willis in Women's Singles of Seabright Club Tournament

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 3.—Miss L. H. Bancroft, of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, today defeated Miss Helen Willis, California champion, 6-3, 6-3, and won her way into the final round of the women's singles of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club. Miss Bancroft will now meet the winner of the Mrs. F. L. Mallory-Mrs. T. C. Bundy match, which will be played this afternoon, for the Seabright Bowl.

Mrs. F. L. Mallory of New York and Miss Phyllis Walsh of Overbrook, Pa., defeated Miss Edith Handy and Miss Florence Ballin, of New York and advanced to the semi-final round in the women's doubles 6-3, 6-3.

Americans, at tennis, have again shown supremacy. In the court struggles for the Seabright Singles Bowl, American players have already eliminated one of the greatest fields of stars from other shores that ever came to America. G. L. Patterson, J. O. Anderson, and R. Wertheim of Australia; A. H. Gobert, Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra of France, and Zenzu Shimizu and Seichiro Kashio of Japan, have all been eliminated before the semi-finals.

F. T. Hunter of New York, former Cornell varsity star and for some years one of the leading American tennis figures, is playing at the top of his form this year. In a stirring match of yesterday he drove to a comparatively easy victory over the veteran from Australia, Patterson, winner of the recent "world championship" tournament at Wimbledon, Eng., and won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-3.

Patterson's able teammate, Anderson, was hardly a match for W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, United States champion in 1915 and 1919. Johnston, with an assortment of finishing drives, went to victory in the first set, 6-2, but due to his netting of hard drives in the second set, Anderson took the games to five-all. There Johnston steadily won.

Today Johnston meets R. G. Kinsey in the upper half of the semi-final and Williams faces Hunter. The summary:

**MEN'S SINGLES**—Fourth Round: F. T. Hunter, New York, defeated G. L. Patterson, Australia, 6-2, 6-3. W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated J. O. Anderson, Australia, 6-2, 8-6.

R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated L. B. Rice, Boston, 6-2, 6-3. R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated R. G. Kinsey, San Francisco, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0.

**MEN'S DOUBLES**—First Round: Dean Mathey and Karl Behr, New York, defeated F. T. Hunter and L. B. Rice, Boston, 6-2, 6-3. F. T. Hunter and L. B. Rice, Boston, defeated F. T. Hunter and L. B. Rice, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.

G. L. Patterson and R. C. Wertheim, Australia, defeated E. P. Larned and F. C. Inman, New York, 6-3, 6-2. R. G. and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated G. M. Patterson and S. A. Young, New York, by default.

H. O. M. Kelleher and Leonard Beckman, New York, defeated H. C. Johnson and George Fisher, Boston, 7-5, 6-4.

**Second Round**: Dean Mathey and Karl Behr defeated F. T. Hunter and L. B. Rice, Boston, by default. A. H. Gobert, France, and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, defeated J. F. Walsh and H. I. Foster, New York, 6-3, 6-3.

J. O. Anderson, Australia, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated W. A. Larned, New York, and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 6-1, 6-2. Maj. A. Y. Tenckens, British Embassy, and C. A. Major, New York, defeated G. L. Patterson and R. C. Wertheim, Australia, 7-5, 6-2.

R. G. and H. O. Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated H. G. M. Kelleher and Leonard Beckman, New York, 6-1, 6-0. Zenzu Shimizu and Seichiro Kashio, Japan, defeated Henri Cochet and Jean Borotra, France, 6-0, 3-6, 6-2.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES**—Third Round: Miss Helen Willis, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. J. J. Jones, New York, 6-3, 6-3. Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Edith Handy, New York, defeated Miss Helen Hooker and Miss K. L. Gardner, New York, 6-3, 6-3.

**WOMEN'S DOUBLES**—First Round: Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, and Miss Martha Bayard, South Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Edith Baker, Orange, N. J., and Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, 6-1, 7-5.

Mrs. J. B. Jessup, Baltimore, and Miss Helen Willis, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. M. E. Huff, Philadelphia, and Mrs. J. S. Taylor, New York, 6-2, 6-0.

**WOMEN'S SINGLES**—Semi-Final Round: Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated Miss Helen Willis, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.

British Golfers Sail  
for Team Play in U. S.

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The golf team which will represent Great Britain in the amateur international matches in the United States left today for America. The team is composed of C. G. Aymer, Ransleigh; John Caven, Cochrane; Robert Harris, Royal and Ancient; C. V. L. Hooper, Burnham; William Mackenzie, Morton Hall; W. B. Torrance, Edinburgh; Roger Wethered, and C. J. H. Toller, Royal and Ancient.

A member of the Royal and Ancient championship committee stated that the team is going to America for the sole purpose of playing in the international matches and not with the intention of competing for the American title. After the international matches, however, they will be at liberty to do as they please as to competing in championship tournaments.

JUNIOR EVENTS  
OPEN REGATTA

Record Field in Quest of United States Amateur Rowing Titles

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—More than 100 crews and a number of individual oarsmen were entered in the golden jubilee regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen opening today on the Schuylkill River. In all, the executive committee of the association accepted 122 entries, the greatest number in the history of American rowing.

Junior events comprised the first day's program, 33 boats, manned by athletes who have never finished first in a race before scheduled to start in the six events. The two single races, for gigs and shells, attracted the largest fields, the gigs having nine entries and the latter 13, necessitating the rowing of two heats in each.

A majority of the junior crews were from Philadelphia, although there were representatives from St. Louis, New York, New Orleans and Pittsburgh in most of the races. In addition to the singles, the program included doubles, four-oared gigs, quads and eights.

Winners of today's races, all of which will be rowed over a mile and a quarter straightaway course, will qualify for the intermediate events tomorrow.

The Schuylkill River was alive yesterday with oarsmen taking their final workouts. Two Canadians, H. A. Belyea, St. John, N. S., and John Durnan, Toronto, who will compete in the single sculling championships, rowed over the course today and said they were in good condition.

W. M. Hoover, of Duluth, world's sculling champion and also holder of the national singles title, announced yesterday that he would not race in the senior singles on Saturday. He stated, however, that he might enter the quarter-mile dash and give an exhibition. He said he was not in shape to race.

ANNOUNCEMENT OUT  
FOR TENNIS DOUBLES

Announcement of the national doubles championship have been issued by the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston where that tournament will begin Aug. 21. This will bring together the teams that have won the 12 sectional doubles championships of the United States and in addition, the tournament will be open to teams that have been ranked or whose records in competition this year warrant acceptance of their entries by the committee in charge. This includes D. F. Davis, chairman, Edwin Sheafe, president of the Longwood Cricket Club, and G. W. Wightman. Mr. Sheafe will be the referee.

Entries will close on Aug. 17 for all events except mixed doubles, and must be sent to P. D. Williams, United States Lawn Tennis Association, 20 Broad Street, New York City or Richard Bishop, Box 2337, Boston, Mass.

In addition to the men's doubles championship, the mixed doubles event will be played the same week, as well as the veterans doubles tournament. The father and son championships of the junior and senior national championships also will take place at Longwood in connection with the doubles tournament. The junior and boys events are open to winners of tennis center or interscholastic championships. The junior will begin on Monday at the club's old grounds in Boston and will continue there up to the semi-finals and finals, which will be held on the new courts at Chestnut Hill.

**JUDGE LANDIS RULES REGARDING KLEPPER**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Pacific Coast League clubs are not barred from dealings with the Portland club, even though W. H. Klepper remains president of the club, if he confines his activities to strictly corporate business affairs, it was decided by Commissioner K. M. Landis in response to an inquiry from W. H. McCarthy, president of the league. The league directors were in a deadlock as to whether they should force Klepper, whose name is barred from participation in organized baseball for three years, to resign.

The commissioner's reply removes the differences which divided the league, four clubs on each side. "May 24th decision," said the commissioner, "dealt with baseball matters as distinguished from purely internal corporate administrative affairs. It prohibits all players, officials, agents and employees of all leagues and clubs from recognizing Klepper in dealing with him in respect to such baseball matters and in this respect it applies to officials, agents and employees of Portland and to the players of the Portland team. Therefore, the Pacific Coast League is not required to cease relations with Portland if Klepper's activities as president are limited purely to internal corporate administrative affairs."

**ANOTHER WIN FOR U. S. COLLEGE NETMEN**  
LONDON, Aug. 2 (By The Associated Press).—The Harvard and Yale tennis players won seven matches out of eight from the London and County Lawn Tennis Club at Hendon today. Owing to the fact that A. W. Jones and W. W. Ingraham Jr. are sailing on the Mauretania on Aug. 5 to compete in the U. S. junior championships, there were but four American players in each set.

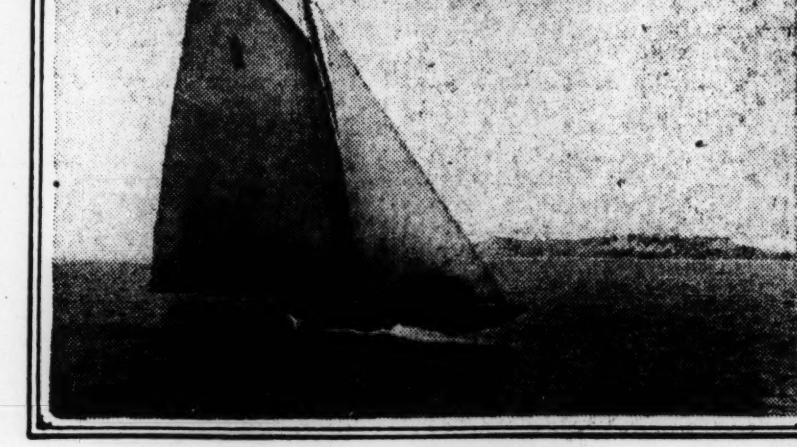
The four singles matches were won by Morris Duane, G. M. Wheeler, K. S. Pfaffman and L. E. Williams. There were four doubles matches, two of which were won by Pfaffman and Wheeler. Duane and Williams won one doubles match, but lost to W. Burr and H. S. Owen, who won, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4.

SKILLFUL HANDLING WINS  
CHICAGO-MACKINAC RACE

Intrepid's Crew Well Trained for Long-Distance Yachting Classic of the Great Lakes

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Never before in the history of the annual Chicago-Mackinac yachting classic has a victory been secured by such a wide margin as was that by which the Intrepid won this year's event. Yachting experts were predicting that this big mahogany sloop would win the event; but it was hardly thought that the margin of victory would be as large as it was.

This yacht was a favorite among the knowing ones because it had been put in the best of shape and its crew properly trained to get the best speed.



Sloop Intrepid, Winner of the Chicago-Mackinac Race, and D. F. Prather, Owner and Skipper

under any conditions which might prevail. The wonderful way in which D. F. Prather, the yacht's skipper, drove his entry through the stormy weather of Sunday night, which was the critical period of the 331-mile contest, and under the beams of a searchlight repaired a ripped mainsail, while Intrepid continued under peak and jib, proved the efficiency of his crew.

The dramatic incidents of the long sail over the course to the island is very well brought out in the well-kept log of the victorious yacht, which in part reads as follows:

Yacht Intrepid—Donald Prather skipper. Crew—Verne Farrell, Alby Peterson, O. S. Larson, Benjamin Carpenter, Harold Manning, Leonard Karcher, and George Clamteiner.

4:10 p. m. first over the line in our class five seconds behind the runner, headed for the Chicago Light. Wind 30 miles per hour dead astern.

4:15—Passed Chicago Light on course for Point Pelee 203 miles N by E, 4 1/2, doing 12 miles per hour.

4:57—Dorelli off port quarter carried away her spinnaker pole.

5:13—Passed Jackson Park 11 and Gen. Railroad dead ahead. Balance of fleet holding to west probably on strength of weather forecast. We will hold true to the course.

6:15—Passed Commodore Clark's schooner Rainbow, Malcolm Vail at the Ludington.

4:20—Abeam of Manitowish, wind has freshened and hauled to the north. Arcadia abeam and beating up the coast.

8 A. M.—Heavy sea running. 10:30 P. M.—Reef crible on main sail carried away. Sail started to rip across, but was seen in time by Farrell. Lowered main to repair damage; sea running very heavy. Peterson examined damaged sail, but for palm and needle and said could repair damage in two hours whereupon we hoisted the good good-bye. We felt Jackson Park II could not be more than 10 miles astern. We continued on under jib and squatted peak with rail down. Farrell was helping Peterson sew up the sail under the beams of our searchlight while the heavy seas would wash over both of them working out on the boom. Only a moving picture camera can adequately describe this picture. We are far from licked yet. Repairs made in one hour 20 minutes and a peach of a job under these conditions.

4:40—Wind lightened during night, but sea continued to run for sometime; we are now beating up the passage.

8 P. M.—Skiffage three miles abeam heading for the spar buoy on Wauchach.

12 Midnight—Finishing light in sight. Wind light, motorboat comes along side and tells us a boat is ahead; it is possible that it can be Jackson Park. Don't see how it can be.

12:45 P. M.—Crossed the line first. Must be the winner as we can see 20 miles and no one in sight.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	58	42	.580
New York	58	44	.569
Cleveland	57	47	.550
Detroit	53	47	.529
Chicago	53	47	.529
Cleveland	52	51	.510
Washington	46	53	.465
Philadelphia	40	67	.412
Boston	39	60	.394

**RESULTS WEDNESDAY**  
New York 5, Cleveland 1.  
Washington 1, Philadelphia 1.  
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 4.  
Boston vs. Detroit (postponed).

**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston at Detroit.  
New York at Cleveland.  
Washington at Chicago.  
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

**BROWNS' LEAD CUT DOWN**  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 2.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis today, 8 to 4, notwithstanding that Williams made his twenty-eighth homer of the year. The locals' lead is thus cut down to one game, however, with the sixth, with Cleveland, Hausner, McGowan and Miller of the Athletics also hit home runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Philadelphia.....2 1 0 0 2 0 1 1—13 13 0  
St. Louis.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 10 1  
Batteries—Harris, Rommel and Perkins; Shocker, Prueitt and Collins. Winning pitcher—Rommel. Losing pitcher—Shocker. Umpires—Dineen and Moriarty. Time—1h. 51m.

**BUSH IN RARE FORM**  
CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—Cleveland's new winning streak was stopped by New York today. Bush was in fine form, holding the Indians to two hits, a single by Jameson, lead-off batter in the first, on which the batter failed in an attempt to make two bases, and a triple by Wambagans to start the ninth. Speaker's sacrifice fly bringing in the local's only run. Meusel drove a home run into the left field bleachers in the sixth, with Schang on base, while Ruth made two doubles and a single and struck out in four times up. Witt and Wambagans made spectacular catches. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York.....1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—5 10 0  
Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—1 4 1  
Batteries—W. Johnson and Pleinich; Laverett, Hodge and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Leverett. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly. Time—1h. 50m.

NEW YORK FLEET  
ON DAY'S CRUISE

After Holding Astor Cup Races Off Newport Yachting Squadron Starts for Mattapoisett

NEWPORT, Aug. 3.—After enjoying a day of racing here for the Astor Cup, the New York Yacht Club fleet, which is on its annual cruise, left here this morning for Mattapoisett, where it will spend the night. The start for the racing fleet was off the Brenton's Reef lightship, with the finish line 31 1/2 miles away at the Nye Ledge buoy.

The racing yachts are not only competing for the various class prizes in today's run, but the race for the Navy Challenge Cups also takes place



Commodore H. S. Vanderbilt's schooner, which gave the boats a lead from the Astor Cup yesterday.

There is one of these cups for schooners and another for sloops. The racing yachts did not start until an hour after the squadron had been ordered to move.

Commodore H. S. Vanderbilt's schooner, which gave the boats a lead from the Astor Cup yesterday, the Carolina, a late entry owned by Vice-Commodore George Nichols, won by a narrow margin over the Istaleina in the sloop class. A special race for 40-footers was won by the Rowdy, owned by H. F. Duell.

The Astor Cup events were raced over a 37 1/2-mile triangular course which gave the boats a lead from Brenton's Reef lightship to a point in Vineyard Sound, a reach to the Hen and Chickens lightship and a run home. The sea was comparatively smooth and the wind light.

Vagrant led all the way and won by 1m. 19s. Queen Mab gained second place on corrected time. Vagrant had to allow Queen Mab 31m. 48s. In the sloop class, Carolina won by 50s. from Istaleina. Like Vagrant, Carolina led all the way. The summary:

**ASTOR CUP FOR SCHOONERS**

Team	Time
Vagrant, H. S. Vanderbilt	5:35:08 5:02:38
Queen Mab, N. A. Ayer	5:38:11 5:08:55
Istaleina, E. W. Clark	5:58:15 5:09:12
Ohyonaka, Carroll Tucker	5:39:08 5:09:45
Phonk Club, W. W. Aldrich	5:52:33 5:15:50

**ASTOR CUP FOR SLOOPS**

Team	Time
Carolina, George Nichols	5:48:32 4:47:49
Istaleina, C. B. Alker	5:47:42 4:48:39
Georgia, H. M. Cowper	6:21:28 4:52:23
Rowdy, D. M. Strachan	5:53:25 4:54:23
Barbara, E. C. Faine	5:56:34 4:57:38

TEAM MARATHON  
A NOVEL EVENT

First of Kind in United States  
Aug. 14—10-Man Teams

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—An entirely new sporting event in this country, a 6-mile team marathon race, has just been scheduled by the Atlantic City A. C. for Aug. 14, and has been sanctioned, both in distance and in matter of the course, from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, N. J., by the Middle Atlantic A. U. Ten-man teams will compete, each runner covering a distance of approximately six miles. It is hoped to make the event an annual affair, and judging from the support already accorded the promoters, it will be.

The route will be from the Philadelphia-Camden ferry to the city hall in Atlantic City. The White Horse Pike will be divided as nearly as is possible into parts of six miles each, and checking stations will be installed at each relay point.

The Mohawk A. C. is the first local club to enter a team. The Bronx Indians will be represented by its strongest distance runners. It is expected, also, that teams will be entered from the Morrislodge A. C., Gloucester A. C., Paulist A. C., St. Christopher Club and Brooklyn A. C. The Bloomfield (N. J.) A. C. also has entered a team. Philadelphia clubs have nominated five teams.

The race is expected to develop a contest between the distance runners of this city and Philadelphia. Samuel J. Dallas, president of the Middle Atlantic A. U., and a former National A. A. U. president, is in charge of the Philadelphia representation, and Quaker City arrangements for the race.

According to present plans the first group of runners will be started from Philadelphia's City Hall by motor for Camden ferry, where the chase will get under way. The Mayor of Philadelphia and the Mayor of Camden, N. J., are expected to start the runners. At the finish line, in front of the Atlantic City city hall, Mayor Edward L. Bader will welcome the runners.

Massachusetts Golf  
List Is Formidable

32 U. S. Title Eligibles Among Foremost in Country

Sectional interest is bound to run high when the United States amateur golf championship begins at The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., on Sept. 2, with every state in the Union, as well as foreign districts pulling for local favorites to win the coveted title. The English contingent will be formidable, as will be the New York delegation, and those from Chicago, Philadelphia, the far west, and other places; but no district list is more promising than that of the home state, Massachusetts, where 32 players are named as eligibles.

Under the new ruling, in force for the first time this summer—whereby standards for admitting golfers to the national competition have been raised so that none rated locally at over four strokes is eligible—much of the drag on the field, the nature of those players who never could reach the top anyway, has been done away with, and the 1922 tourney promises to be the best ever in quality because of this cut in quantity. It is thought that almost all of the 260-odd eligibles are men who could win championship ship on occasion. The Massachusetts Golf Association has respected the restrictive ruling of the national body and offers only the best from the Boston and outlying sections. Two former United States titlists grace the list, along with veterans and youngsters of many notable vicarities.

Francis D. Quimel of Boston needs no recommendation, national open and amateur champion, French amateur titlist, State champion and winner of countless trophies that he is; suffice it to say that The Country Club is Quimel's course if any is, and that his game was never more remarkable than it is just now.

The other scratch man on the list is the defending champion, Jesse P. Guilford, also of Boston, who has been playing golf to his credit all through the east and the middle west this summer. He is the distance man unrivaled of the Brookline field, has temperament that wins titles, and will go far if not to the end in the contest.

J. P. Wright Jr. who last season stuck to his guns in the British amateur championship after the fower of the American invaders had gone to defeat, is listed on the Bay State honor roll, probably for the last time, having taken up residence in California.

The three-stroke men are: R. W. Brown, W. C. Chick, F. C. Newton, P. W. Whittemore of the Country Club, and R. R. Gordon of Brae Burn. These players are of the first rank most of the time, although the only one of them to distinguish himself in national competition so far is Whittemore.

The list of "4" men contains names tried and true, and names on trial, so to speak. Here are the rising youngsters and the local open tourney stars, in a phalanx of ability which cannot be taken lightly. Many of them are capable of very fine and very mediocre golf, but the weeding out has been done with such care that the limit men are not standing on false pedestals.

Clark Hodder, Harvard University prize athlete, is a newcomer on the list, having forced himself into recognition as meteorically as almost any golfer ever has before. From winning the South Shore title along with a course mark of 70 last summer, he made the final of the Massachusetts title tourney this spring, won the junior without trouble, and has been first or pressing close, in all the Boston district events this season.

W. J. Quinlan of Scarborough is another of the players under 20 years of age, who is on the list for the first time, strictly by right of conquest.

G. F. Aubach of Scarborough is also a newcomer, who holds the record for State tourney wins in a season, having annexed 22 prizes in M. G. A. opens in 1921.

Then there are men such as H. H. Wilder, long identified with golf both as executors and players, and B. W. Easterbrook, who takes no back seat from Colonel Bogey when they are hitting their shots—which is about all the time.

In the star Massachusetts list contains in addition: Parker Schofield of Albemarle; R. H. Hovey of Brae Burn; E. E. Lowery, Norfolk; L. B. Paton, Homestead, and N. T. Lovell, Brae Burn, as men who will be heard of well up, if they enter the national.

The others named as eligible are: J. S. Burns, Albemarle; W. H. Cady, Brae Burn; T. M. Claflin, the Country Club; A. P. Chase, Winchester; C. J. Dunphy, Woodland; Percival Gilbert, the Country Club; A. M. Hoxie, Wilmeton; Herbert Jacques, the Country Club; W. S. McPhail, Scarborough; C. Paul, Bellevue; C. T. Skehens, Oakley; J. H. Sullivan Jr., Commonwealth; D. B. Watters, Wollaston; W. A. Whitcomb, Worcester.

MISSISSIPPI IS FLEET  
ATHLETICS CHAMPION

BREMERTON, Wash., Aug. 2.—The battleship Mississippi won the Pacific fleet's general excellence trophy for the year, according to the results of the annual athletic competitions announced today. The Mississippi also won last year.

Champions in the various sports were: Rowing, Mississippi; sailing, Mississippi; boxing, Mississippi; wrestling, California; track, California; baseball, Charleston; football, Idaho; basketball, California; swimming, New York; rifle team match, Mississippi.

**ENGLISH SWIMMER ENTERED**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Miss Hilda James, the 17-year old holder of many European swimming records, will compete in sprint and middle distance events here on Saturday, at the water carnival in New York Bay. The English girl placed third in the 3/4-mile race on Tuesday. Miss Gertrude Ederle, winner of the event, is also entered for Saturday's contest.

**PITTSBURGH GOLFERS MEET**  
PITTSBURGH, Aug. 3.—Pittsburgh representatives in the national professional golf tournament, which will be played at Oakmont the week of Aug. 14, were to qualify at the Pittsburgh field club today. Keen rivalry was apparent for the five places allotted this city. Eugene Sarason, United States open champion and professional at the Highland Club here, expected to try for one of the positions. Emil Loefer, Pennsylvania open titleholder was another prominent entry. The play was 36 holes.

BASEBALL PLAYERS  
AGAIN TO UNIONIZE

Organization Similar to "Fraternity" of Some Years Ago Is Projected

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (By The United Press).—Organization of another "brotherhood" or "union" has been started among the major league baseball players, it was learned today. Quiet movements have been made among the players all season, but the organization has not been completed, and its complete plans will not be announced until near the end of the season or during the winter.

Efforts have been made to make, made to get Christopher Mathewson, former New York National star pitcher, who is at Saranac Lake, N. Y., to act as the president of the organization, either in an active or honorary capacity. The organization will attempt to get a representative of the players on the National Advisory Board, which consists of Commissioners K. M. Landis, J. A. Heydler, president of the National League, and B. B. Johnson, president of the American League. The players take the position that they are entitled to have a voice in the sessions when rules and regulations which affect their end of the game are concerned.

At various times since the old Baseball Players' Fraternity ceased to function, the players have been considering the formation of another organization. The demand for such a protective body was believed to have been acute last winter when G. H. Ruth, Robert Meusel and William Piercy were suspended for violating the anti-bribe law. The players took the position that the rule was unjust to them and that practically all the rules along the same line were drawn from the club owners' viewpoint.

Efforts also will be made, it is understood, to have a different form of contract adopted in the major leagues. The players maintain that under the present system they have no voice in their own affairs and have no appeal from a form of virtual "slavery" that the present form of contract places them in.

The players also would like to have some kind of an arbitration board for the review of salary disputes, and they think that the player is entitled to a share in some of the fancy prices that are being paid for contracts.

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—If a movement is on foot here to organize a new baseball players' brotherhood, the facts are being carefully kept from officials of the big leagues. J. A. Heydler, president of the National League, admitted today that he had "heard rumors" of the proposed new organization, but declared he had no authentic information. He said that "only the players themselves know what is going on," if it is a fact that such a body is contemplated.

James Tierney, secretary of the New York National League Baseball Club, and an associate of D. L. Fultz, president of the former Baseball Players' Fraternity and former president of the International League, both said they had heard nothing of the reported effort to unite the players in what might be the equivalent of a trades union.

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—"Haven't heard the slightest thing about it," said Commissioner K. M. Landis today when asked if he knew anything about the new Baseball Players' Fraternity which, it is said, is being formed. "About every two weeks we hear of something like this," said the commissioner, "but that is all that



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nounced.

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GIANT AFRICAN MARIGOLDS  
A favorite free-flowering annual that will  
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ORANGE KING—A deep, golden orange.  
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Price 75c per dozen, \$5.00 per hundred.  
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These beautiful autumn-blooming plants pro-  
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A favorite free-flowering annual that will  
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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## When There Were No Newspapers

IT WILL perhaps interest some of us (who do not happen to know it already) that the first newspaper which ever appeared in our country was founded by our old friend, Julius Caesar. Of course, it was not in the least like any of our newspapers. Indeed, could we see a copy of it, it would hardly occur to any of us, accustomed as we are to our great many-paged editions, that it was a newspaper at all. But it really was, and the same is true of the "Acta Diurna," the "Daily Chronicle," as we should call it, and it appeared daily and gave an account of events happening in Rome, of the latest news from the army, and of official gossip of the town. It was posted up in a public place, so that anyone who wanted to could go and read it. Many people used to copy it out for the benefit of friends in the country who wanted to hear the latest news. But even this was not the oldest newspaper in the world, because there was one published in China ages before the time of Julius Caesar. The Chinese were the first to publish a newspaper, and it was called the "Kao-fu," which means "the thing that is read." It was a small sheet of paper, and it was published every day. It was not printed, but written by hand. A curious fact about it was that anyone who wanted to read it (of course, as it was written by hand, there was only one copy) could do so by payment of a small coin, called a gazetta, which was worth less than a farthing. The real name of the newspaper was the "Notizie Scritte," but it came to be called after the small coin people paid to read it, the gazetta; and that is how the name "Gazette" has come to be given to so many newspapers in different parts of the world.

We should not like it much, should we, if the only way we had of getting news of what was happening in the world was by going to a place in the town where there was just one news sheet written by hand? Just think of the crowd there would be round it! But before the days of telegraphs and telephones, and when traveling was very slow, it was difficult indeed to get any news. Rich people in the country used to pay someone living in London to send them a weekly letter, telling them what was going on, and this letter used to be eagerly awaited and sent round to many who were only too glad to read it. It is said that at the time of the Spanish Armada, Lord Burleigh, knowing how anxious everybody in England was, had news sheets sent all over the country with information of the Armada's defeat. If this is true, it is the earliest record of official news being published by the government to the nation at large. But it is quite certain that just about this time gazettes began to be published in many of the leading cities of Europe, and from that time on, as traveling became easier, were gradually evolved the general newspapers which play so important a part in our lives.

## French Eggs

IT WAS a hot day and the long, straight road across the plain was white with dust as Georgeette tramped along, carrying a heavy basket of eggs to the market at the little town on the hill. She had had a long walk and, when she reached the shady corner where the old street branches from the carriage way to the Place Verte, she paused and put down her load. She had been hard at work since daybreak and, as it was still early, she sat down for a moment's rest, to think over her various errands. There were the eggs and cheeses to sell first, and one or two orders to be delivered. "Then there was food to be got for the household; wool to match for Gran and ribbon and muslin to choose for little Marthe's frock. She tickled them all off on her fingers, and then she meant to go to La Cirque Royale, that had come on the Fair field two nights. She had seen the brilliant posters, heard the distant strains of the band as it passed along the high-road, and the girls from the next farm had told her of the almost incredible wonders of the performance. Georgeette loved horses and she was longing to see the antics and the clown's pony and the tricks of Jeannot, the pibled, who seemed to do everything but speak. It was only one franc to go in, if one sat at the back, and she had put in her basket some eggs laid by her own hen to make sure of the money. She would have her lunch at the little café at the corner, so as to be among the first to get to the tent, and Marcella, her friend, would doubtless go with her. What fun it would be! And it was the first outing she had had this year. She shut her eyes and leant back a moment, in the shade of the awning, and was singing in the trees and there was a hum of voices in the street; women were splashing and chattering as they did their washing, and a girl was singing to a baby in the doorway opposite. Lifting her basket again, Georgeette hurried up the street to where Mme. Merriot had her egg stall in the market.

## The Joy of the Tent

Prices were good, her business was soon done, and she and Marcella were early at the tent and secured good places. Shivering with eagerness and excitement, Georgeette watched spangled ladies riding barebacked horses and jumping through flaming hoops. The pony was as funny as the posters had said; Jeannot was a perfect marvel of cleverness, and the elephant was wonderful. Flags waved, the band played gayly, and the smell of the horses and the sawdust was delicious. It was even better than she had expected.

"Come now," she said to Marcella,

THE morning sun had long since dried the dew on the grass, and two boys were seated in the shade of the fence, apparently waiting for someone. Presently a third boy ran through the back gate and flung himself beside them. Before the two could speak, the newcomer burst out:

"Juminy! fellers, I've been reading a dandy book all about caves and secret entrances and all that sort of stuff. Why couldn't we build a cave? We haven't anything else to do this morning."

"The idea's all right," replied Brick, in a critical manner, "but where are we going to build it? We can't do it here. My Dad says I'd better not let him catch me digging up the grass, and your back yard is too hard, and Harry lives in a 'partment house, which hasn't any back yard."

"Well, there's plenty of vacant lots around here," returned William; "what's the matter with them?"

"Nuthin'," said Brick, "but—"

"There's no buts about it," exclaimed William. "It's great stuff. We can have a secret cave, with only you and me and Harry in on it." Here the speaker jumped up, rubbed Harry's face in the grass and then seized Brick by the legs, dragging him face downward for a few feet across the lawn, much to the latter's disgust. "Come on, you fellers; hustle home, Brick, and get your shovel. I'll get mine and Harry can take my pick."

"Aw, that's too hard work," protested Harry; "we work enough at school without working Saturdays."

## Work Six Days a Week

"Well, you've got to work, too, if you want to be in on it," asserted William.

"Where are we going to dig?" cried Brick, as he went out the back gate.

"Up in the vacant lot, next to old man Edwards!" answered William.



As Fast as Possible the Two Boys Went Up the Alley

Just then the back door opened. William started. The organizer wheeled and confronted his aunt on the porch. "William, don't let me hear you speaking like that again of Mr. Edwards!"

"Aw, but honest, Auntie, he is—"

"That doesn't make any difference; you must speak more respectfully of

## The Cave Diggers

your elders!" The back door closed and William ran for the shed. Presently he called in muffled tones from its depths: "Hey, Harry, come in here and help me get some of this junk!" With a sigh of reluctance to leave so comfortable a seat, Harry arose and moved toward the shed. Inside he found William, with several digging tools and a long piece of pipe, such as is used for house drains.

"What are you going to do with that ole pipe?" queried Harry.

"Build a furnace. What do you suppose? All caves have furnaces. We can get some bricks up there, and we can put this ole piece of sheet iron over 'em, and then we can fry spuds and everything."

"Goll-ee, that's a piping idea!" replied Harry, showing his first real interest in the affair. "We can have a bully time up there, cooking. Do you want me to run home for some grub?"

"Naw," was the reply; "we can't get it finished today. Its going to take time."

## Setting to Work in Secret

As fast as possible under their heavy burdens, the two boys went up the alley. "We've got to be careful not to let old man Edwards see us," cautioned William, as he slipped down the back of the old man's house.

"Well, it isn't his lot, is it?"

"No, but he drives all the fellers off, when they try to do anything on it. Besides, he knows my aunt."

"I've been ready for an hour," said the impatient Brick, as the boys appeared. "I've got a shovel and a hoe, too; and, say, great news, fellers! I think old man Edwards is out of town. I heard my father say that he had to go away on a big business proposition."

"Hurrah! Then we can start it, and he won't know what's going on." By this time the boys had reached the vacant lot. It was most suitably adapted, for several years previous the foundations of a house had been started and then work had been discontinued. The three boys jumped down into what was to have been the cellar. They dumped their tools in a heap on the ground, and then held a council of war to decide upon the most advantageous place to begin operations. There had been one place in the cellar—that, for some reason, had not been walled up with brick. Here it was decided to begin; for, although the spot had its disadvantages—being close to the Edwards residence—nevertheless, as Harry put it, "we won't have to cut through 'bout a million bricks with an old dull crowbar."

With zest the three boys attacked the wall. The basement had been intended to be about seven feet high, and the boys decided to dig about five feet up from the bottom and to make the cave in the shape of a letter L, using the brick wall, after making the turn, as a wall of their cave. The ground was soft and composed chiefly of clay, making conditions admirable for the strong and durable cave; but, to make doubly sure, Brick was dispatched home to procure some wooden 2 x 4's for supports.

## Work Progresses Rapidly

By noon, when the boys stopped work to go home for luncheon, the turn had been made and the cave bid fair to be nearly completed by nightfall, if all displayed the same unflagging interest; but, when the three reassembled at one o'clock, a change in plan was decided upon. After finishing the cave, they would wall up the old entrance and dig a secret one that would give them an exit in Mr. Edwards' thick, bushy hedge. Hour after hour, the boys labored. All had returned from luncheon with pails and in these they placed the dirt, emptying it on the outside. By nightfall the cave had taken definite shape. It was agreed to continue work immediately after school during the week, and finish the secret abode before the next Saturday.

Carrying out their intentions, the three chums evaded their companions and worked heroically all week. The furnace was set up, so that the "chimney," as William called it, barely protruded above the ground. The old entrance was walled up with bricks, torn from another part of the foundation, and plastered with sticky mud; and the secret entrance which had taken so much extra time was at last completed, the outlet being carefully concealed in the bushy green hedge. The cave was made more difficult of access by the new entrance, and the boy who entered by that means was pretty thoroughly covered with dirt by the time of arrival into the cave; but, then, it was "secret," which after all had its own allurements.

Mr. Edwards returned Friday, all unsuspecting that during his absence, human moles had been burrowing under his very nose. As Harry had said, the adjoining lot did not belong to him and the constant watch which he maintained over it was not as much in the interest of the real owner, as it was to prevent the boys of the neighborhood from doing some prank disagreeable to himself. To Mr. Edwards a small boy was a nuisance, something to be hurried out of the way as quickly as possible.

Saturday morning, warned of Mr. Edwards' return on the day before, the three chums came up the alley loaded with provisions and firewood, topped with a lantern, which one of them had, fortunately, thought to bring along. The cave was finished and the furnace was to have its initial test. Silently the three scurried along the hedge and into the secret entrance, and, squirming and twisting, they gained the interior of the cave.

"Whew! that was some work getting in with all these things!" exclaimed Harry, shaking the dust from his clothes.

"But, say, isn't she great!" came from Brick, as the first rays of the lantern illuminated the cave. "Believe me, that was some old idea you had, William."

## The Finishing Touches

The boys now busied themselves in putting the finishing touches to the cave, pounding the floor, putting up shelves and getting the firewood in readiness. Brick had made a rude instrument out of another piece of pipe and two cracked bits of looking-glass, which he called a "perascop." This he installed, so that one could turn it and view, after a fashion, what was going on above them.

At 11 Harry announced that it was time to start dinner, for he was "hungry as time."

"Suits me," said Harry, making for the potatoes.

By dint of coaxing and a free use of matches and newspapers, a fire was got up by a bit of wax-paper, a roaring fire was at last under way. This, however, was not unattended with difficulties, for, until William thought to open the trap of the secret entrance, it was feared that they might be compelled to abandon the cave on account of the smoke; but the draft from the opened vent soon drove the smoke up the drain pipe.

"Juminy! but those 'taters smell good!" exclaimed Harry, for about the fourth time.

"Open up the dogs!" commanded William, "an' we'll slip them right alongside; there's plenty of room." Brick hastened to obey, but just then there was a sizzle, a big spluttering, and a volume of acrid smoke surged back into the cave.

"Say, what was that?" cried Brick, hastening to the periscope. In a moment he called back: "All I can see is feet, but they look like old man Edwards' feet!"

## The Fire Goes Out

"Look here," shouted William, "there's a regular stream of water coming down the pipe!"

"Shucks! the fire's all out and look at the food!" exclaimed the disgusted Harry.

"We'd better bet it," said William, as he moved for the exit and began wriggling upward.

"Aw, that's tough," growled Harry; "think of the mean old man spollin' our 'taters."

Once out, William crouched in the hedge to await his two chums. Standing near the chimney, into which he had put his garden hose, was Mr. Edwards. A slight noise made him turn and he discovered the three boys, with Brick just emerging from the exit. He darted toward them.

"Beat it!" yelled Brick, as he started for the alley.

"Stop! You little rascal!" thundered Mr. Edwards, giving chase; but Brick was in full flight and Mr. Edwards' springing days were about over, so he wheeled around and made for the other two who had in the meanwhile started for the street.

"Here, here, you young scamps! Stop! Stop! I say, I'll teach you a lesson!"

Stirred into greater action by the last remark, William and Harry took a short cut across the top of their erstwhile cave, into which the water from the garden hose was still pouring. Mr. Edwards, seeing his prey escaping, made a desperate effort to follow them.

"You had better stop, William," he shouted. "I know you—you," but the sentence was never finished, for, as Mr. Edwards crossed the top of the cave, the ground gave way and he landed into the muddy hole with a loud splash.

The boys stopped, looked around, and then almost rolled on the ground with merriment. What a spectacle Mr. Edwards presented, as he climbed out of the hole, with his dripping, muddy garments.

"Goodbye, old cave!" sang William, as once more he heeded on, "but you sure were worth it!"

## In the Library

I like to go there pretty much. The library, you know; it's still like churches are and such—Joe says he thinks it's slow—but I don't; all those rows of books. Seem friendly and I like their looks. I go in from the noisy street, it's like another land; away from all the dust and heat it's big and sort of grand. My feet don't make a speck of noise; I whisper to the other boys.

Out in the children's room—you see the big folks have their own—Are tables just the size for me. The best I've ever known. There with Sir Galahad I ride. Forgetting there's a world outside. For here I read of splendid deeds—The children's own crusade, Or follow where King Arthur leads, Learn how true knights are made. With lion-hearted Richard fight, Or strive with Bruce for Scotland's right.

It's splendid to learn history From pictures! I could sit All day just thrilled with mystery, Yes, wrapped right up in it. Sometimes I'm mighty sure I hear The sound of steel on steel ring clear.

Outside the clocks are striking six. I close the books and walk Away. It's queer but things won't mix; I do not want to talk To anyone. And, last of all, I look at Lincoln in the hall.

## The Little Gray Goose

REBECCA was a goose-girl. She had charge of a flock of 11 snow-white geese and one little gray goose. Rebecca lived with her grandmother, in a tiny rose-covered cottage, on the edge of the wood. Every morning, during spring and summer and early autumn, the little girl rose when the sun peeped in through her casement window. She would tidy the cottage and prepare the breakfast, and when her grandmother got up, she would be ready to walk to the big farm to fetch the geese.

One beautiful summer morning,



"There's a Regular Stream of Water Coming Down the Pipe!"

when Rebecca let the geese out of the barn where they had spent the night, she counted 11 white geese, and then waited for the little gray goose to appear. Then she called her: "Mimi, Mimi!"

Rebecca could not creep into the barn by the little sliding door that was made for the geese, so she went to the house, and asked for the key of the barn door.

"Master has been to the barn this morning for a bushel measure," said the cook, handing Rebecca her dinner basket. "I expect the door is unlocked."

So Rebecca found it. She explored every corner of the old barn, and peered up into the black rafters, but the little gray goose was not in the barn.

"Mimi must have gone out when Master came," said Rebecca. "I hope I shall find her in the meadows."

A Long Search Through the dewy grass she drove her 11 white geese, calling as she went: "Mimi, Mimi," until they came to a big oak tree near a stream. This was Rebecca's favorite resting-place. Here she would spend hours listening to the music of the stream, and watching the butterflies and dragonflies and the bees as they busied themselves among the lovely flowers that grew on the banks of the stream.

She knew that the 11 white geese would be quite contented there while she sought the little gray goose. Now, the little gray goose had slipped unnoticed out of the barn, just as Rebecca had guessed. She made her way through the meadows, keeping in the shadow of the hedges. She crept under a five-barred gate into the wood. It was a pleasant place, gay with foxgloves and trailing sprays of honeysuckle.

"Stay and talk to me, you little gray goose," begged a bob-tailed rabbit.

"Come and play at hide and seek, you little gray goose," called the squirrels.

But Mimi kept steadily on her way. Never before had she been able to roam beyond the meadows. "I shall soon come to the end of the world," she said to herself. But, instead, she reached the cottage of Rebecca's grandmother. The door stood open, and the little gray goose crossed the threshold. The floor was spotlessly clean, and the pewter plates on the old oak dresser gleamed in the sunshine. On the hearthrug doted a large tabby cat.

The Tabby Cat Explains He opened his eyes and blinked at the little gray goose, and said, "Good morning."

"Good morning," replied Mimi. "Who lives here?"

"I do," he said; "also Rebecca and her grandmother. But what brings you this way?"

"I have left the farm," stated Mimi.

"But what will Rebecca do?" interrupted the tabby cat.

"Oh, she will not mind; she has 11 of my cousins. I am not handsome, as they are. I hear people say, 'Look at those beautiful, snow-white geese, but nobody cares for gray.'"

"Rebecca cares."

"How do you know?"

"Every night she sits in this rocking chair and tells her grandmother the news. Her talk is always of Mimi. Anybody would think you were the only goose in the world. Why, you little gray goose, Rebecca loves you almost as much as she loves me!"

The tabby cat drew himself up proudly. "So I think, instead of running away and worrying her, you should—"

Just then came a patter of feet and Rebecca ran up the garden path. "Granny! Granny! I have lost my darling little gray goose!" she called.

The old lady came hastily downstairs. Then they both exclaimed together, "Why, here she is!"

Rebecca sat down in her rocking chair and bent down to stroke Mimi. "Oh, why did you run away?" she asked.

The little gray goose looked up into Rebecca's face as if to apologize; then she flew on to her lap and snuggled into her arms.

## The Pastimes of the Princess Su-su

PRINCESS SU-SU is a little Chinese girl, who plays and works and sleeps much as any little girl does, but she has some special pastimes. One of the writers for this page has put these down in verse. Her days are filled with lovely happenings in the lovely land far across the sea, where sunrise is sunset time with us. Su-su goes to bed when you are getting up; and Su-su's face is not pink and white like yours, but the color of pale yellow cream. Her eyes are soft and dark and her manner is gentle and sweet.

She lives in a palace whose windows look out on the rice fields and canals and high hillsides, purple in the distance. With her dear parents, her little brother, and her playmates, she passes in her happy hours.

Princess Su-su stands on the terrace to watch the fleecy clouds slowly drifting across the sky. The soft white clouds are stately swans. That sail the sky's blue sea. If I could climb the highest hill A swan might sail to me.

Some say the clouds are maidens. Each robed in a snow white gown. If I could reach the mountain top I might catch a playmate down.

She goes out in her tiny boat on the lily pond.

My boat is still on a silver pool, I cast for a silver fish. But now I see the lilies cool And a lily is my wish.

Or will I catch a butterfly As it flutters in the air? Now tiny clouds flock half the sky. For a little cloud I care.

She watches her maids as they work at the looms.

Pink butterflies swarm thickly On the peach-tree's pinker blooms. My maidens' fine weaving Shines pink upon their looms.

Now from out my carven flute Will I blow a silver song. Mark! Hear the rosy notes! Now shrilly sweet and strong.

She goes to the river and makes herself a flute from a willow branch. From a willow branch I made a flute And bravely piped a song. While all the lilies listened, The red sun lingered long.

Then the stars came out and twinkled. The moon rose still and mute. Till far across the river I heard an answering lute.

## Lewis Carroll's New Country

Lewis Carroll discovered a new country, simply by rowing up and down the river, and telling a story to the accompaniment of dipping oars and rippling waters, as the boat glided through, writes Belle Moses, in the introduction to her book on Lewis Carroll. It is not everyone who can discover a country, people it with marvelous, fanciful shapes, and give it a place in our mental geography. But Lewis Carroll was not "every-one," in fact, he was like no one else to the many who called him friend. He had the magic power of creating something out of nothing, and gave to the eager children who had tired of "Aunt Louisa's Picture Books," and "Garlands of Poetry," something to think about, to guess about, and to talk about.

If he had written nothing else but "Alice in Wonderland," that one book would have been quite enough to make him famous, but his pen was never idle, and the world of children has much for which to thank him. How much and for what, the following pages will strive to tell, and if they succeed in conveying to their readers half the charm that lay in the life of this man who did so much for others, they will not have been written in vain.

## Teddy Bear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor Before the window in the chair I keep my big brown teddy bear; His nose is made of thread, I think, Or worsted just as black as ink.

His face is large and very proud And every day he talks aloud; He can't say much but, when he squeaks, I really think he sometimes speaks.

His mouth is nothing but a slit And nothing may get into it, I take him out to ride with me And let him guard the cakes at tea.

## The Custom of the Gypsies

THEY had a glorious picnic by the lake. Rowing, bathing, paddling and such games! Fire-building, with scented fir cones for fuel, and supper shared under the trees. There was one moment never to be forgotten, when Peter let the basket of plates alight into the edge of the water, and Tony, lying full length, fished it out, while Rhoda and Tom, and Peter, and Billy all hung on to his legs for balance. Oh! That was grand! Everything was perfect that afternoon, and a sigh was heard when it was nearly time to go home.

"One more game before the end. What shall it be?"

"The Custom of the Gypsies," said Clifford. "All properly conducted picnics finish with that."

"But what is the Custom of the Gypsies?" asked several voices.

One Last Rite "When a Gypsy encampment moves on, there is one last rite to be performed. As you all know, Gypsies are perpetual rovers, there is no house for them to keep their treasures in, no strong room, no cellar, no safe, no banking company. There is only one place which they think really secure—in the ground. They dig a deep hole on the spot where the camp fire has been, and there they bury the precious board, covering it over with earth and ashes and dried leaves.

"How do they themselves know where to find it, when they come that way again?"

"They mark the nearest tree, or

pace the distance from a bush or a rock. They are far too clever ever to make a mistake."

Collecting the Treasures "But what treasures have we to put underground?"

"Treasures untold. Bob, collect all those bank notes for me, will you?" Clifford pointed with a lordly air to what you and I might have called bits of sandwich paper, but Bob jumped to the idea.

"Now, Mildred and Helen, you can have the honor of gathering up the silver ingots for the Gypsy King's treasury."

Chocolate wrappers of tinfoil seem quite regal, when called by such a high-sounding name.

"All the spoils here, brother? The wind on the heathy brother, must blow upon nothing that remains. Now let the small and nimble brothers hollow out the secret chamber."

No need to speak twice. Billy and Peter and Tony had it ready in no time. Solemnly, Bob incased the treasure in a wolf's hide (which had once been a newspaper), fastened with thongs of leather (formerly known as string). The treasure was lowered into the chamber, all the Gypsies looking on in solemn silence. It was duly covered over. All paced the distance east of the lone ash; 20 paces for Clifford, 29 paces for little Lorna. The ground was clear of "treasure."

"The Custom of the Gypsies has been observed. Salute the camp and its secret hoard! . . . Move on, brothers!"



## THE HOME FORUM

## One of Shelley's Friends

IN THIS year of the Shelley centennial, though I have read many learned articles on the poet, I do not remember to have noticed any references to his one intimate friend of genius—the friend who not only seems to have helped him intellectually more than anyone else, but who alone of his rather priggish circle had a pronounced sense of humor. I am thinking of Thomas Love Peacock, author of seven eccentric but delightful little novels, by no means yet forgotten, an excellent lyric poet as well, a playwright of sorts, a thorough Greek and Latin scholar, and the writer of one of the best first-hand memorials of Shelley.

From about 1812 Peacock was Shelley's intimate friend, confidant, and correspondent, and this—as is indeed quite commonly true—in spite of an almost absolute difference in taste, opinions and temperament. Peacock as Shelley knew him was inclined to be indolent, dogmatic, and epicurean. He loved good food, beautiful scenery, comfort; and detested radicalism in all its forms. He was satirical about new theories and inventions, laughed at all sorts of -isms and -ologies, and, incidentally, had sweeping objections to all Americans. Shelley, it is hardly necessary to say, was an ascetic of incessant industry, a radical to the core, ready to embrace every new belief or reform, vacillating between extremes of enthusiasm and despair, a Utopian dreamer, and what Peacock called a perfectibilian.

When Shelley was practicing vegetarianism, Peacock advised him to eat mutton-chops; when Shelley was developing his "Philosophic View of Reform," Peacock was composing his "Headlong Hall," which had as a motto the verses from Butler:

"All philosophers, who find  
Some favorite system to their mind,  
In every point to make it fit  
Will force all nature to submit."

"Headlong Hall" had as characters Mr. Foster, the perfectibilian, Mr. Escoffier, the deteriorationist, Mr. Jenkins, the statu-quo-ite, Squire Headlong, the dilettante philosopher, and the Rev. Dr. Gaster, "who, though, of course, neither a philosopher nor a man of taste, had written a learned dissertation on the art of stuffing a turkey." To these were soon added the Squire's sister, Caprioletta, whom the Welsh butler calls a "beautiful tamsel"; Marmaduke Milestone, a



"A Fair," From the Painting by Laura Knight, A. R. W. A., R. W. A.

## Background a Common Language

It is perhaps necessary to have lived in the New World to realize the significance of background such as Paris. The New World is like a clean, white linen sheet, full of utility, good to touch, pleasantly suggestive perhaps of wind and water and green grass.

Paris is like a piece of old lace, mellow, exquisite, the outcome of centuries of human effort, all of which whisper their story to those who can hear and give an impetus toward the next. There is hardly a street in Paris which has not a story. . . . It need not even be the French Revolution with all its inclusion of the people proper. But there you have a stone stair-case, the steps of which are worn with myriad feet, old and young, sorrowful and joyous. That tiled floor has been waxed for a century and more. Generations of locksmiths have worked without intermission in the little shop below, while the street echoes and re-echoes with the secular cries and Pan-pipes of the china-menders, the rag-and-bone men, the fruit-sellers, what not. At the café at the corner perhaps the Encyclopædists met and talked; still more significant, the green-grocer and the baker and the oil-merchant thrash out questions of the day, now and then, while their wives, Buddha-like, sit behind the counter in the shop, never moving, it would almost seem, even to go to bed.

It has all been done and done again and is still being done, and in the curiosity-shop—and curiosity-shops abound—there is in the bits of lace or china, in the quaint prints selling for a song, in scraps of chintz or brocade, an epitome of Parisian life, as with outward changes it has pursued its changeless way. To the outsider it is at least picturesque; some of it he has seen in books, perhaps on the stage. Here it is actually real, normal, natural, no effort toward "atmosphere," toward effect of any kind, an amazing background, against which real people live and move and have their being.

And what is background? . . . What is the difference between the inspiration of an uncharted country and the stones which have been trodden by a race? It is the difference of a great limitation. Background is a frame, a container, a vehicle. It enables men not only to see, but to see something. It is the motor of thought, which, even when the thinker ceases his small effort toward understanding, still carries him along and saves him the effort each time of going back to the beginning. . . . Background provides a common formula, for it also is composed of human beings and it is to human beings that a man tells his story. . . .

Possibly the greatest gift of background is its provision of a common language, and just as some languages are halting, limited, so others, such as that of Paris, have a wealth of words that almost outrun their original function. The whispering formula, articulated only to the few, and the man who would express himself in his language has with hard labor to hew out the means by which he can translate it to the many. The common language of Paris is shared in more or less degree by all. The slightest allusion calls up a picture in the mind of the listener, and the speaker is freed from the bondage of means, freed from the material side of thought, by all this wealth of background.—Muriel Harris, in The North American Review.

## Prophecy

Land of my heart,  
What future is before thee?  
Shalt thou, reawakened, scatter wide  
The glorious tidings of a liberty  
That lifts the latch of opportunity  
First to thy children—then to all man-kind?  
—William Dudley Foulke.

## Submergence of Folk History

The people, since about the middle of the nineteenth century, have been dependent upon print, and have taken not only their language, but their history from books. The force of the popular memory, the popular tradition as really handing down a knowledge of historical events through the generations, has been thereby greatly weakened. It seems probable that a true folk-history has been submerged by the super-imposed unassimilated book-history, and has in great part disappeared. This folk-history, like folk-language and folk-religion, was a matter of remembered sights and sounds, concrete, palpable, visible, audible, an image of real things. In Dante's day the European peoples remembered, after five centuries, the story of the fall of Rome, the story of the fall of the Roman Empire, the story of the fall of the Roman Empire, the story of the fall of the Roman Empire.

The mention of the unhappy Tudor queen brings us to those controversies amid which our English Bible took its final form. The poems of Caedmon and Cynewulf, the Psalms and the paraphrases of Bede and Guthlac, the songs of St. Aldhelm, were purely devotional; the Bible of the Reformation, to which all these things led up, was controversial. One may say without offense that in the religion of Protestant England there has always been a tendency to an unintelligent Bibliolatry. The very perfection and finality of the Authorized Version was conducive to this. The spirit was imprisoned in the printed letter, and no longer "filled the world." What had been fluid and moving became stereotyped and frozen. In the eighteenth century, for instance, English religion had become a convention, so again in the nineteenth, after the dying down of the fervor of the evangelical revival. The dancing butterfly of St. Aldhelm's songs fluttering hither and thither in free air and sunshine became a specimen in a museum, pinned to a card under a glass case; the fragrant devotion of Richard of Hampole or Julian of Norwich was a flower pressed flat between the leaves of the English Bible. But it seems that a certain continuity of feeling has marked the English religion from the days of Bede and Alfred to those of Spurgeon and John Bright. Taine, in his History of English Literature, contrasting the early English sacred poems with those of the Continent, says, "The Anglo-Saxon feeling is altogether Biblical." It is in this Biblical character that a continuity is found.—R. L. Gales, in "Old World Essays."

The picture of which a reproduction is here shown is of holiday character, and in it Mrs. Knight found a fine excuse for the exercise of her brilliant palette in the brightly decorated roundabout, which, by the way, is the last surviving remnant of Gothic painting in England, reminiscent of the time when painting was used to beautify carts, furniture and objects of every day use.

## Lark Songs

In the flight of the larks . . . by a rare favour of fortune, all seems to be spontaneity, courage, and trust, even within this material sphere; nothing seems to be adjustment or observation. . . . They are voices of the morning, young hearts seeking experience and not remembering it; when they seem to sob they are only catching their breath. They spring from the ground as impetuously as a rocket or the jet of a fountain, that bursts into a shower of sparks or of dewdrops; they circle as they rise, soaring through veil after veil of luminous air, or dropping from level to level. Little rills of water, perpetual through its delicate variations, and throbbing with a changed volume at every change in the breeze. Their rapture seems to us seraphic, not merely because it descends to us invisibly from a luminous height, straining our eyes and necks—in itself a cheap sublimity—but rather because the lark sings so absolutely for the mad sake of singing. He is evidently making his holiday spending his whole strength on something ultimate and utterly useless, a momentary entrancing pleasure which (being useless and ultimate) is very like an act of worship or of sacrifice.

—George Santayana.

"Golden Keys"  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Near to our little cottage door  
There grows a stately sycamore;  
Its leaves unfold, and then expand,  
Just like the fingers of a hand.  
And later on the seeds will grow.  
We call them "Golden Keys," you know.

I like to think that every key  
Will open doors of mystery.  
That I may tread the path which brings  
Folk to the wonder-ways of things;  
That I may see and know and hear  
All that is hid from eye and ear.

For often from some place afar,  
Lit by the glimmer of a star,  
Or near at hand among the dew,  
Faint little fancies come to view.  
And then I forward creep and stand  
Close to the doors of Wonderland.  
D. A. Lovell.

## Satisfaction

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the pursuit of contentment is recognized as an inalienable right of mankind, rarely is one found who will unhesitatingly assert that he is wholly satisfied. Indeed, there seem to be, in every direction, evidences of discontent, of unrest, of lack of work, disappointing companionships, unsatisfied wants or needs, a sense of loss,—some phase of discord seems ever to prevent the realization of harmony. Although these conditions may at times seem to be aggravated, they are not peculiar to any period, but are coexistent with the mortal belief of life in matter. The writer of Ecclesiastes, whose analysis pierced the vanity of material existence, summarized the matter in the words: "All things are full of labour; man cannot utter it: the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing"; and again he said, "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver; nor he that loveth abundance with increase: this is also vanity."

It is indeed true that material things and conditions have not within themselves the substance wherewith to satisfy the yearning of the human heart; for nothing less than spiritual reality can fulfil the desire for harmony. And the sense of dissatisfaction is itself as false as are the conditions that seem to produce it; for, as Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 305), "A discontented, discordant mortal is no more a man than discord is music."

This constant yearning after satisfaction—this perpetual striving on the part of mankind toward something which, it is believed, will bring contentment—is nevertheless a convincing indication that such a condition must really exist, and that the way to attain it must be revealed. The perennial hope of mankind is, therefore, never entirely quenched, as it might be if satisfaction could be proved to be wholly illusory. Nevertheless, the question constantly recurs, Why is satisfaction so rarely attained and so seldom permanent? Mrs. Eddy indicates the answer to this question and shows the reason for humanity's disappointed search, when she asks in Science and Health (p. 257), "Who hath found finite life or love sufficient to meet the demands of human want and woe,—to still the desires, to satisfy the aspirations?"

Here, then, is the explanation of the whole history of humanity's unsatisfied longing: finite life and love are utterly inadequate to satisfy. Although men have frequently learned this lesson through the experience of suffering, they have not known, until the advent of Christian Science, how, intelligently and demonstrably, to

## Old Stone Quarries a Paradise

The ancient stone-quarries of Syracuse are overgrown with the most luxuriant vegetation. I am writing in a garden on the edge of the most famous of these "latomie," as they are called, that in which the seven thousand Athenian prisoners were confined after the disastrous and of the Sicilian expedition and from which those familiar with the tragedies of Euripides are said to have been liberated by Syracusan admirers of that dramatist.

This ancient concentration-camp of the fifth century before Christ has been transformed into a paradise, where lemons and olives flourish, where the scarlet flower of the pomegranate vies with the red blaze of the geranium, and the cactus clings to the abrupt cliffs, on which no human being could find a foothold. The old Greek quarrymen have left here and there in the middle of the "latomie" solitary pillars of stone standing like immense fungi, upon the inaccessible tops of which the cactus puts forth its yellow flowers. In classical times these monoliths may have served as sentry-boxes for the guardians whom the tyrant Dionysius placed there to watch the prisoners at work below.

Centuries of sea-air acting upon this friable stone have converted some of these standing monoliths into weird shapes, in the holes of which swarms of birds find their nests. In one quarry a quaint freak of acoustics has given rise to the so-called "ear of Dionysius"—an auricular orifice in the rock enabling a person standing above to hear the least whisper uttered in the grotto below. Even the tearing of a scrap of paper creates an echo, a blow upon the iron door a reverberation like thunder. And in another of these quarries the tyrant imprisoned a much deriding "philosopher" who had ventured to criticize the royal efforts at verse-making, of which Dionysius was greatly proud. Had Voltaire been a Syracusan, he doubtless would have suffered the same fate. In these humane days the Syracusan stone-quarries are the paradise of birds, lizards and butterflies—a scene such as Theocritus might have depicted in one of his idylls.

Governments are founded on self-interest. Patriotism is a virtue, but the vision of the Kingdom of Heaven showed the world a better way. Man is more than self-interest, more than patriotism. He has a place in a world scheme, and that place can only be filled by righteousness that satisfies the soul.—Alexander Irvine

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922

## EDITORIALS

**Balfour Note Points Way to Settlement**

THE note which the British Government has addressed to France on the subject of inter-allied debts brings the long controversy about the reparation debt problem to an issue. Lord Balfour says that the British Government would be prepared "to abandon all further right to German reparation and all claims to repayment by the Allies, provided that this renunciation formed part of a general plan by which this great problem could be dealt with as a whole and find a satisfactory solution."

That, he says, is the policy of the British Government. But he goes on to say the action of the United States in requiring "Great Britain to pay interest accrued since 1919 on the Anglo-American debt, to convert it from an unfunded to a funded debt, and to repay it by a sinking fund in twenty-five years," makes such a policy "difficult of accomplishment." The demand of the United States, Lord Balfour admits, is "clearly in accordance with the original contract," and the British Government recognizes and will fulfill the obligation. But he says it "cannot treat the repayment of the Anglo-American loan as if it were an isolated incident in which only Great Britain and the United States had any concern. It is but one of a connected series of transactions in which this country appears, sometimes as debtor, sometimes as creditor, and if our undoubted obligations as debtor are to be enforced, our not less undoubted rights as creditor cannot be left wholly in abeyance." Accordingly, he informs the French Government that it will have to collect from its debtors whatever it has to pay to its creditors, but will cancel the rest.

Whether the method of every nation waiting for its neighbor to take the decisive step is really the best method of expediting international business, may be doubted. It is what the governments of all nations are doing today, and probably, in these days of the control of foreign policy by public opinion, the British Government does not feel itself able to make an unconditional cancellation, as it was reported to be about to do. But the Balfour note is a decided step in advance, for it commits the British Government to remit all debts owed to itself, including reparations, provided the United States does the same. Inasmuch as France has declared that she, too, is willing to scale down her reparation claims against Germany in proportion as her debts are generously dealt with, the road to a real settlement of the fundamental European problem, the reparations-debts-currency complex, is open, provided the United States is willing to play her part. Whatever else the note may have done, it has put the issue of what they are going to do squarely up to the American people.

In the opinion of The Christian Science Monitor, there is but one course for the United States to adopt. It is that it should deal with the allied debts to itself, including the British debt, in the manner in which Great Britain now offers to deal with the debts owed to it by its allies and by Germany. Directly it does this the way to the reconstruction of Europe is open, and with it to the recovery of world trade. Until it does so the way is closed. The situation as now disclosed exposes with merciless clearness how chimerical is the idea that the United States can free itself of European responsibilities by severing political co-operation while insisting on the payment of debts which are either unpayable or which are only payable by dislocating the financial and economic condition of the whole world.

There is little doubt that public sentiment in the United States is not yet sufficiently educated in the realities of the situation to understand how vitally its action affects the happiness and prosperity of the European peoples. It feels that during the war it made an adequate contribution to the liberty of Europe, both in money and in lives. It does not see why it should now forgo the debts of belligerents assumed in order to save themselves.

The Christian Science Monitor, however, believes that the more the American people understand the real meaning of the debts question to other countries, and its effect in hindering the recovery of the world, the more they will come to see that the co-operation of the United States in a comprehensive settlement of the whole question is the necessary corollary of their co-operation in the Great War, and the necessary preliminary to world reconstruction and to world peace.

If Americans are to be worthy of the ideals for which they fought in the war, they must look at this question not solely from a narrow point of view, but from that which calls them to do what is really best for the progress and happiness of mankind. From that standpoint, can there be two opinions? The world has suffered terribly from the religion of national selfishness in the past. The United States now has the opportunity of giving an example of dealing with its neighbors as it would that they should deal with it. If it now decides to act according to the Golden Rule, it will not only bring immense and immediate blessings to all Europe and indirectly to itself, but it will have started the world on the only road which will lead it to lasting unity and peace.

RUSSIA for some time was known as the land of billionaires. Now it boasts of several "trillionaires." They are men who have made fortunes in speculating in Russian currency and count their wealth in figures that sound like astronomical descriptions of distances to the farthest stars. One speculator is credited with profits of \$4,000,000, which amounts to 15,000,000,000,000 rubles. This sort of thing will go on as long as the money-printing presses are allowed to keep on working, and it will continue in Germany, too, with disastrous results until the German presses are stopped.

AS THE people of the United States are bound to view the situation, there could hardly have been any other answer returned by the executives of the railroads to President Harding's proposals as a basis for settling the present strike than that which has been made. To the first concrete condition, that of agreement between the railroad managers and the workers to recognize and abide by all decisions of the Railroad Labor Board and to faithfully carry out such decisions as contemplated by law, the executives pledge their unanimous acceptance. Likewise agreement is made to the request that all litigation growing out of the strike and previous decisions of the Railroad Labor Board be withdrawn.

But to the third and perhaps most vital proposal the executives find it impossible to assent. It would seem that a compliance with the request of the President that the railroads consent to a restoration of the striking union employees to their former status of seniority, thus allowing them to displace members of their own unions who refused to strike, as well as the thousands of employees who have been engaged in good faith to take the places vacated, would in itself be a violation of the law and of the decisions of the Labor Board. It should not be forgotten that it was against a considered order of the board, made pursuant to public hearings and an extended consideration of the rights of all concerned, including the public, that the strike was ordered and made effective. It also should be remembered that in his appeal to the strikers to return to work the President assured them that if an injustice had been done in arranging wage schedules and working conditions they should be given a rehearing. There was no pledge given that they should be granted an increase from the rate of pay fixed by the board, but there was assurance that if they did return to work, recognizing the jurisdiction of the board in the premises, they should be restored automatically to their forfeited seniority status.

That promise was given, of course, before the carriers had succeeded in finding workers to fill the vacated posts. Even then an injustice might have been done those unionized workers who remained on duty and who naturally would have been advanced. But all this no doubt would have been overlooked or provided for at that time. Now conditions have changed. The railroad executives have made it apparent that they will be able, unless other labor unions strike in sympathy with the shop crafts, to overcome, in due time, the handicap under which they have been placed.

The Railroad Labor Board has shown no disposition to ignore the seniority rights of those who remained at their posts and of those who have been impressed into the service of the railroads to fill vacancies. Indeed, it has invited the co-operation of these newer employees, who have been advised to form unions or federations authorized to deal collectively with the carriers and with the board.

In justice to the railroad executives it may be said that there really remained no choice regarding their acceptance or rejection of the third condition imposed by the President. Its acceptance would seem to be in direct violation of their pledge to abide by the decisions of the Railroad Labor Board. It is presumed that they are as anxious as anyone to bring about a settlement of the present controversy. Probably they would prefer, individually and collectively, to avail themselves of the services of the men who have been trained in the work which is essential to the uninterrupted operation of their lines. But they are perfectly aware of the fact that if they were to consent to the summary discharge or demotion of the emergency employees for no other purpose than that their places might be given back to those who deserted them, a future strike would find them helpless because of the refusal of volunteers to accept the hazard of strike-breakers, only to be dismissed at the whim of those whom they had aided.

OF THE four small nations recently recognized as independent, self-governing political entities by the United States State Department, none is more interesting than Albania. The Albanians are the oldest race in the Balkan peninsula, and one of the oldest in Europe. Their origins antedate the Greeks, they antedate the Slavs, they antedate the Rumanians. Alexander the Great was a latter-day product of the Illyrian race, of which the Albanians or Arnauts are a lineal continuation. Iskender (Alexander) Bey, the Albanian tribesman who first helped to found the Ottoman Empire in Europe and then, in defense of Albanian rights, dealt mighty blows to it in the fifteenth century, is a heroic figure in history, a leader of which any race might well be proud.

In recognizing independent Albania, the State Department has accorded its moral support to a race worth understanding and worth helping. As a direct result of the Balkan wars, then practically obliterated during the Great War, and now once more emerging from the ruins, Albania has problems of peculiar difficulty to solve. On the one hand are the encroachments upon its territory by Greece in the south and by Yugoslavia in the north and east. On the other is the domestic complication indicated by the division of the population of the little country into three almost equal religious camps—the Roman Catholic, the Orthodox Eastern, and the Muhammadan.

The general recognition of Albania within its existing frontiers will help the Albanians to solve the first problem. The second is more difficult and far more complicated. Added to these two complications is the menacing situation that arises out of the survival of the clan system in that ancient country, which in some respects presents a picture of human society as it was before history began to be written. In that sense Albania constitutes a cross-section of society in the making, just as a cliff often constitutes a record of geological ages of the immeasurable past.

But, despite their difficulties and their handicaps, the Albanians are a liberty-loving people, brave, energetic and admirably hospitable. They deserve the sympathetic help of the world in their effort to rebuild their civilization from the ground up.

There is a tendency among many to take exception to anything that does not accord with what they have accepted as an established fact. The reason for this would seem to be an inherent and deep regard for anything they have been led to believe partakes of the nature of the absolute—though probably some, were they asked to define the absolute, would be unable to do it acceptably. It is this quality of thought which is reflected in various forms of bigotry, because men have deceived themselves into believing that they could in some way bolster up their beliefs as to the truth by making others accept their theories and opinions. The fact seems to have been entirely forgotten that the word truth carries with it the thought of accordance with what actually exists, and from this standpoint it is absurd to force belief in it, because if a thing is true its very truth is its own assurance and defense.

Practically every theory that challenges popular belief, especially if somewhat radical in its nature, is opposed before it is generally accepted, and always by just this type of thought. If, however, the theory be true, that is, if it is based on actual facts, this mere opposition militates not one particle against the final acceptance, because a necessary attribute of truth is its universality and unchangeableness. For many years after the Newtonian theory was apparently demonstrated as true, it was not generally understood or accepted. It is, therefore, no wonder that when Professor Albert Einstein first announced a modification of this theory, or perhaps it should be more rightly called an amplification of it, his views were met with skepticism and doubt.

After all, it must be remembered that the Einstein theory only explains, mathematically and in detail—what has been commonly accepted for many years by a large number of thinkers—that the universe, as it impinges upon the consciousness of the individual, is not absolute, but relative, in other words that it is colored, as it were, by the individual's own previous experience and beliefs. It is impossible here to enter upon a discussion of the intricacies of this theory or to attempt to defend or refute it; it is important, however, to see to it that it is given the credence that it merits, and that it be not too rashly disregarded or brushed aside.

The forthcoming solar eclipse should give an opportunity to prove or disprove this theory beyond a shadow of doubt, and whichever is the case the world of physical science will have taken a long step forward in the knowledge of the facts concerning the physical universe. It will make little difference to the ordinary individual's mode of existence whether the astronomers decide the theory is correct or not, and it must be remembered that, even if it be proved correct, it is only the so-called facts of the physical universe which are in discussion. However, there is in reality a far deeper point of significance involved in the entire discussion, because it means that the world of physical science is coming more and more to a willingness to acknowledge that, after all, the evidence of the physical senses is not always entirely trustworthy.

SPECIAL correspondence from London in this newspaper the other day told of the systematic and expanding efforts that are being made by feminist, peace, and local reform organizations, to present the issues of home, national, and international government so clearly to the enfranchised women of England that they will be enabled to cast their votes intelligently and for the upbuilding of good causes. Such educational work is highly significant of the complicated time in which all peoples are now living. It is a promise for better things at home and in the world, so far as voting women can bring them about.

In one way the feminine voter has the advantage over the male voter, at least in the matter of local questions. Women are much less bound by the traditions of the past—by inherited party loyalties and transmitted political traditions—than men. The woman who goes to the polls is much more apt to vote in the character of what the old standpatters used to call a "mugwump," with no regard for precedent, than the man. That is to say, the woman is more likely than the man to cast her ballot for a cause than for a party. The great English-speaking nations are carrying out a work of supreme political usefulness in trying to enable the free woman voter to understand the issues rightly and to cast her vote for the good in its immemorial struggle with its opposite.

But in teaching the women how to vote and for what to vote, it is well for the English-speaking peoples to keep clearly in mind the fact that the male voter as a unit stands in even greater need of emancipation from prejudices, and in as great a need of acquaintance with the facts on which he is to express his decisions by means of the ballot. In America, as also in Great Britain, perhaps to a less extent, it behooves the intelligent citizenship to give an understanding of political issues to the unintelligent. Political education for both men and women is the need of the world. Otherwise the politicians, now swaying in the saddle, will resume their destructive dominance.

ACCORDING to responsible authorities, the so-called luxuries are the one class of articles imported into the United States that did not show a marked decrease in value as against the figures for the fiscal year that went before. To most Americans, and that does not mean the poor or the straitened, but the steady-going, contented people, the importation of diamonds and precious stones is about as academic a matter as the "per capita wealth" of the political economist. The figures, too, for lace importations, do not interest very much, nor those for furs, though they have been pushed almost into the class of necessities through fashion and automobiling. But what are impressive are the "luxury" figures when marshaled together.

One sees for example, that laces to the tune of \$28,000,000 were imported. Where did they go, and who has bought them? It appears that of diamonds and precious stones there were imported \$46,000,000 worth, against \$42,000,000 a year earlier. Who wears these shining pieces of carbon? It is shown that "photographic goods," chiefly motion picture films, were imported of the duty-paying value of \$8,500,000 against \$6,500,000 for the previous year. That is a good deal of cash to spend on the screen's delights. Also, according to the record, \$52,000,000 worth of furs were imported, against \$42,000,000 last year. In fine, the figures are that luxury imports totaled in round numbers \$250,000,000, as against \$240,000,000, and it cannot fail to impress anyone who thinks with the strong conviction that much money is being spent, not with that sober regard for the commonwealth which today has been made the duty of everyone, but in self-indulgence pure and simple.

It is easy to read lectures on the way that others ought to behave, and the work is just as easy and just as sanctimonious as it ever was, but now the affairs of the world are in such a posture that a certain minimum standard of behavior has become an economic necessity. The question has passed beyond the stage of personal criticism and become one of political and social morality. There are too many great areas where literally there is not enough food or clothing or money to go round, and in the modern world a hiatus of this sort in one country must make itself felt in others. There are many articles about which there can be a good deal of doubt as to their classification, but when it comes to precious stones and furs and motion picture films one does not have to be a Socialist to define them. One's innate and normal acquaintance with facts tells one that these articles are luxuries, and nothing else than luxuries.

Were these easy times, were there not one complicated problem after another, were not the greatest patience and forbearance sorely needed, this luxury traffic might slip by unnoticed. But just now men in the United States, as in every country, are interested in the necessities, not the luxuries, and this fact is bound to contrast sharply with the showing that these luxury imports were the one class that did not fall in value in the fiscal year just ended.

## Editorial Notes

MANY who have traveled on the great trans-Atlantic steamships will appreciate certain comparisons which an enterprising observer has figured out regarding their enormous size. For example, the space inside the Majestic, the largest of these vessels, is the equivalent of 400 detached suburban residences of eight rooms apiece, while her single tonnage more than equals the combined tonnage of the entire fleet of the Spanish Armada, which was itself more than double the combined tonnage of the British fleet which sailed against that invincible array. Will the time ever come when vessels of the size of the Majestic will be considered almost insignificant, as are today the mighty galleons of Queen Elizabeth's time?

THE Parliament of the Irish Free State cannot meet in the old Irish House of Parliament, because the Bank of Ireland is installed there. So it has decided to assemble in Leinster House. In front of Leinster House is still a statue of Queen Victoria, and fears have been expressed that it may suffer damage during the turbulent period in which the Free State Parliament is getting to work. This is a misreading of Irish history and Irish character. The old leaden statue of William III on College Green was the center of much mischief and merriment during successive celebrations of the glorious Twelfth, but when it came to a question of restoring it the readiest response with money was from some of the Irish Nationalists. Besides, the statue in front of Leinster House is that of a lady, and the Irish are proverbially a race of gallants.

A LAMP, a book, and children listening to the father or mother reading before the fireside, is a picture familiar in Europe and a practice certain librarians and teachers seek to revive in the United States. Real love for books, the sort which make education a picturesque and inviting reality, may be developed in the home circle as nowhere else. If American parents would recognize more fully this opportunity for forging firmly the home ties, the lure of the story hour would never take second place before "movies" and other outside diversions, and the home would recapture its old, rightful position as one of the most vital factors in education.

RIGA is fast becoming a polyglot center of commerce. Latvian, Russian and German were in common use, and then the coming of French missions added the French language. Latvian money has its wording printed in Latvian, Russian and German. "Hello" central telephone girls have to speak these three languages, and some of them also use French, English and Estonian. Telephone girls in other lands sometimes seem to have command of at least these languages and to speak them all at once.

Seniority  
Rights and  
the Strikers

A Sidelight  
on the  
Einstein  
Theory

Are  
Luxuries  
Necessities?

Teaching  
the Women  
How to Vote

Greetings to  
Independent  
Albania!